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Pride.

A rose peeped over a garden wall,
And a miry pool lay just before;
So the rose withdrew her queenly head,
And, with a proud disdain, she said:
"I can gaze on that no more!"

But the sunshine, with its hands of gold,
Drew the muddy drops up, one by one,
And, from the crystal arch of blue,
They fell to earth in grateful dew,
When the heat of day was done.

How sighed that rose for the balmy touch
Of a single dewdrop on her cheek!
When the water of that slighted pool
Descended soft, and bright, and cool,
Oh, her pride grew very meek!
—*George Cooper, in Golden Days.*

Over and Over Again.

Over and over again,
No matter which way I turn,
I always find in the book of life
Some lesson I have to learn.
I must take my turn at the mill;
I must grind out the golden grain;
I must work at my task with a resolute will
Over and over again.

We cannot measure the head
Of even the tiniest flower,
Nor check the flow of the golden sands
That run through a single hour;
But the morning dews must fall,
And the sun and the summer rain
Must do their part and perform it all
Over and over again.

Over and over again
The brook through the meadow flows;
All over and over again
The ponderous mill-wheel goes;
Once doing will not suffice,
Though doing be not in vain,
And a blessing failing us once or twice
May come, if we try again.

The path that has once been trod
Is never so rough for the feet;
And the lesson we once have learned
Is never so hard to repeat.
Though sorrowful tears must fall,
And the heart to its depths be riven
With storm and tempest, we need them all
To render us meet for heaven.

SAIDEE.

"Saidee."

"At your service, Sir Wilfred." From the gay worsteds she was sorting, she looked up with a mischievous expression befitting her words, yet underlying it a goodly measure of the rare tenderness that only a woman's face can wear.

Hers seemed a strange face for a lover to frown upon; but frown he did—uglily, emphatically.

"I am in no mood for jesting, Saidee," he continued, glumly, "nor probably will you be when I tell you that what we have so long debated must be decided between us now."

The sunny smile died from her countenance; the rare tenderness seemed but the rarer for its gravity.

"I am sorry, Wilfred," she answered softly; "I so hoped you would see its impossibility and agree with me."

He could but read how she loved him, but he read something else now in look and tone—something that momentarily banished the frown and paled his handsome face. With a passionate impulse he arose, and, crossing over to where she sat, took her hands in his, and gazed down into her brown eyes long and steadily.

"Saidee, do you care at all for me?" he asked, finally.

"Do I care for you, Wilfred?" she murmured, reproachfully, yet with the rapture of his touch reflected in her face—"do I care for you? Oh, how can you ask me that, when you know that there is only you—only you in the whole wide world for me!"

His hands fell; he turned away from her impatiently, with a bitter smile.

"If I am all the world to you, Saidee, you certainly have a strange way of showing it. Your words are pretty, but they do not weigh at all with me. If you would have me believe you, come and promise to obey me as a woman should the man she loves."

He extended his arms toward her as he spoke; there was a look on his face she could not mistake. She knew it would be the last, last time, but still she took no step forward; she simply stood terrified, appealingly gazing up at him.

"Wilfred—"

He was frowning again, now deeper than before.

"I know what you would say, Saidee," he interrupted, "and it is only a waste of words. As I said before, your words have no weight with me; it is enough for me that you are ready to have me go away alone. And, as now I shall go to-morrow, we may as well say good-bye."

She had not taken her eyes from his face, and he still looked back at her steadily, relentlessly. At his last word she shivered, a death-like pallor spread over her countenance, and she answered, brokenly:

"Wilfred—"

He did not interrupt her now; he bent forward with conscious eagerness for her words. His own were honest, but he felt certain of their effect; he did not doubt that, in this decisive moment, he would gain her to his will. She would surely not let him go; she was about to yield to him, to say that there could be no good-bye between them; that, sooner than this, she would abjure all and follow him. And so he bent forward for the answer, eagerly, with a certain hope.

"Wilfred, if you so will, you must go, but I can never say good-bye to you."

That was what she said, brokenly, tenderly, yet with the gentle firmness that had so startled him just now.

"If you so will, you must go."

They were little words, but he did not mistake them; the fullest judicial sentence never weighed more heavily. A moment he stood regarding her, shaking with pain and disappointment; a moment passion swayed him, a fleeting, wavering impulse, but he quickly crushed them down.

"I do so will, Saidee," he replied, with scornful emphasis; "and since you object to good-bye, let us make it good-afternoon."

This was their parting; so he left her, striding out and past the window by which she sat. She did not turn; she sat, fixed and rigid, listening to his retreating footsteps, each of which was a knife stabbing deep down in her heart. As they died away she started up as if to follow him, her lips parted with a passionate cry; but as suddenly his cutting words floated back to her it sank into a moan.

"And this is the end of it all," she murmured; "when he knows how I love him, when he knows I would die for him. Oh, Wilfred! my love, my dearest, how could you leave me so!"

It was not strange that that other time should rise vividly before her; that day, six months ago, when, in this very room, in the first blissful realization of their mutual passion, he had fallen on his knees before her, and solemnly affirmed that, come what would, no power on earth should ever separate him from her.

"If ever a woman was sure of a man, Saidee, you are sure of me!"

What music the words were, though neither of them could foresee the future and the sore test that awaited them. All seemed bright ahead; they were to be married in six months' time, and she was to go away with him to Brazil, where he had secured a government appointment.

There seemed no need of the passionate protestations, the solemn oath of this fond lover: their truth was to be tried. In the fifth month of their engagement, Aunt Ruth—of whom Saidee was the especial pet and protege—was thrown from her carriage and received injuries which, though it was not believed they would prove fatal, left her in a very critical and apprehensive state.

True, the wedding-day was named and Wilfred must go; true, there were loving hearts beside Saidee to care for poor Aunt Ruth, but it seemed to her tender nature most a crime to leave her, at least, until danger was positively past. And when, one morning, the old lady drew down the fair face to hers, and whispered, imploringly, "You will not leave me, pet, while there is a doubt of my getting well?" she promised unhesitatingly that she would not.

Perhaps if she had known Wilfred Hare better, she could not have promised so readily. But she knew him only as the tender lover, the man who had sworn that, come what would, no power on earth should ever separate him from her. It could be easily settled, she thought; he, as she, would feel very sad and disappointed, but he, as she, must see the impossibility of her going now. They could be married, and, as soon as Aunt Ruth was decided out of danger, she would go to him.

All this in full trust and faith she confided to Wilfred Hare. She was ill prepared for the reception her words met, the imperious workings of this man's will. What right had she, without consulting him even, to make a promise to any one that conflicted with her own to him? His love gave him the right to command her; if she loved him she would obey. She must marry him and go away with him, else their present relations must cease.

In vain she pleaded her promise, her tender affection for Ruth; he would yield nothing to an old woman's whim. So he remained imperious, persistent; she trembled, yet hopeful, thinking that finally he must yield, neither believing that separation was possible when the testing time should come.

Saidee strove to smile; she took up her worsteds and continued sorting them, as if thus to begin disciplining herself for the burdens of her new life. It could not be otherwise, she thought—she could not break her promise to Aunt Ruth, she could not leave her now. And as Wilfred willed she must submit. Amid her pain arose a sudden, keen feeling of disappointment; it vanished almost immediately in a realization that was born from it.

"I am so glad," she said, softly, "that I am not one of those who think a perfect object is necessary for loving; I do not think a perfect object is a test of love. I am not blind; Wilfred is very tyrannical, selfish, very, very unkind, but, as never till to-day have I fully realized it, so never has he been so dear to me."

This realization awoke a tender resolve.

"I can never let him go away so; I must prove to him how dear he is and must ever be to me."

From this came the tender note that found its way next morning to Wilfred Hare:

"I cannot let you go away, dear, without one little word. I know you are angry with me, and I am very, very unhappy, for never, since our engagement, have I loved you as to-day. My little word is that I must always, always love you, and that I will never marry any man but Wilfred Hare. Perhaps some day you will understand and forgive me, and then you will be glad to think of this."

Very sadly she dropped the tender little note in the mail-box, very drearily she went back the familiar road to her home.

It seemed but yesterday that she had walked here with Wilfred, so happy and confident. How sad and dark the road seemed now! So absorbed was Saidee, that she did not see the man walking ahead, who suddenly turned and paused, as if awaiting her. She started as she drew closer and perceived him, her first impulse was to flee; she shrank from the sad face that she felt now was so like hers.

But it was too late. He had retraced his steps to meet her, and was now walking at her side.

"Saidee," he said, softly, "there are not many days now. Do not send me away from you."

He made no effort to cloak his tenderness, either in word or look. He had looked for from the happy time when, as children, they had walked this road together; she knew it, and it had once been the great sorrow of her life that she could not return this love.

Despite the sting of his words, there awoke in her heart a pity for him, such as she had never known before; a wild, regretful longing that she could not have loved him; a sudden, strange realization that she had wasted her affection, that this man's stanch, loyal heart was worth an hundred such as Wilfred Hare's.

This last she battled quickly down, not so the pity or the longing. Strangely moved, scarcely knowing what she did, she placed her hand on his arm, and answered, gently:

"There will be many, many days for us to walk together, Mark!"

He could but have a presentiment of her meaning, so sadly earnest was her tone.

"What do you say, Saidee?" he asked, with pity for her, and a joy he could not repress mingling oddly in his look and tone.

"That I am not going to be married, Mark—that is, not yet awhile. Wilfred is angry with me; but I must not tell you—I do not know why I so forget myself. It is only that I am to stay with Aunt Ruth for the present—that is all, Mark.

She truly said she did not know why; she felt a very traitress thus openly to blame Wilfred Hare. She did not realize, poor Saidee! how pleasant Mark Vale's devotion had suddenly become to her—how plain she was making this.

But he could not see. He walked on beside her silently, little dreaming he was aught to her to-day beyond what he had been before. Never had life seemed so dreary to Mark Vale—not even that black morning when he learned she was to marry Wilfred Hare. Then his unselfish soul found solace in the thought that she was happy; now he stood in presence of her misery—he, who, had he the power, would not have permitted the winds to blow roughly on her—and could not save her its least pang.

He understood Wilfred Hare better than she; it would have been easier, perhaps, to resign her to any other man. It was not strange, that in this hour, realizing his own loyalty and tenderness, he should rail at justice and the veriest of myths.

The days passed slowly, drearily, to Saidee; with each, her love for Wilfred Hare growing deeper, her grief sharper—more unendurable.

"Come what will, no power on earth shall separate me from you!"

Morn, noon and night these words came back to her, and with them a hope to feed upon. Surely all would be right, she thought. He could not give her up; he was only angry with her; he would come to understand and forgive her, and then all would be well again.

These were uneventful days, till, one morning, the news was brought to Saidee that Aunt Ruth must live; that, contrary to expectation, the peculiar troubles that had resulted from her injuries were developing fatally. Her gentle heart smote her, for often, often, this later time, she had regretted her promise; in her anguish, wished she had broken it. A while remorse banished all else from her thoughts; but love is a mighty king, and poor Aunt Ruth had not been long under the sod ere it regained the mastery.

He would surely write, now that Aunt Ruth was dead; he would surely understand.

So she was musing one twilight, when there came a knock at the door, and a letter was handed into her. At the sight of the familiar writing she could not repress a rapturous cry, despite the presence of the new servant, who knew nothing of Wilfred Hare; her trembling fingers could scarcely break the seal. And when she did—

Only a wedding-card, the little note she had written him, and the line:

"It is but right I should restore to you your pledge."

Wilfred Hare had proven himself.

She read it, she broke into a fit of hysterical laughter, and then, not knowing what she did, she dropped it, and went down and out over the lawn, far into the maple-grove. Looking ahead dreamily, she saw Mark Vale coming toward her. He had heard of this; he was coming vaguely, with only the thought that he must comfort her.

She waited for him; she stretched out the hand which still held the card, with a dreary smile.

"Mark," she said, "did you know Wilfred was married? Did you know—"

She could say no more, the full reality had broke.

He had endured much, he could not endure the look now on her face. With a sudden, uncontrollable impulse, he threw his arms around her and drew her to his breast.

"Oh, Saidee! forgive me, forgive me, but I cannot see you so!"

So cried Mark Vane quite terrified at his act, striving vainly to loose his arms. To his surprise she did not resist him. He even fancied she clung to him.

"Do not send me away!" a voice floated up to him. "I have only got you to love me, and I know you love me very much."

Was this a delusion, or was she mocking him in her despair?

"Saidee," he murmured, bewilderedly, "do you mean that—that you could marry me?"

He was all she had. Hers was a nature to crave a prop; it seemed to her that moment, that never a love was so sweet to woman as Mark Vane's was to her.

"I loved Wilfred," she answered, brokenly. "But I have lost love, and I must have love or my heart will break. Dear Mark, if you can marry me so, I will be a good wife to you."

"Saidee!"

With the one word wherein lay his soul, he drew her gently, almost reverentially, closer to his madly-beating heart.

And so he married her, and he is content. For she never repulses him, his love seems always sweet to her, and sometimes, of her own will, she comes and, twining her arms about his neck, kisses him tenderly.

Why Young Children Read Trash.

Mr. Charles Dudley Warner discussing the question of children's reading, in the *Christian Union*, calls attention to the comparatively small number of persons, even in this country, who read. We boast, he says, about the circulation of our newspapers. The most of them are daily marvels of news, of information, of miscellaneous reading, of entertainment of all sorts. They are the cheapest things manufactured in modern days. Considering the capital in brains, industry and money put into every number, they are at their price the wonder of our civilization. And yet there is more wonderful thing about them to me is the smallness of their circulation compared to the population. Take such a center as New York, with a compact population of nearly two millions, and radiating lines of quick distribution that enable the newspapers within a few hours to reach millions more, and set against this their actual circulation of the three or four commanding journals. It is a mere bagatelle.

Still there are many newspapers, and a large proportion of the population sees one every day—that is, of the city population; but the number of people who master the contents of a daily newspaper is not large. Readers pick out of them the items of business or amusement, very rarely undertake them. And it is hardly fair to credit our people with the habit of reading because they glance at the daily newspapers, or because in the country they are in the habit of spreading the excellent weeklies over their faces to keep the flies from disturbing their Sunday nap. I believe that the majority of business men read a book very rarely; the majority of young men in business and in society never read little—they do not give their evenings to reading, and are not apt to take up a book unless it becomes the talk of society. People who spend a great deal of money on dress, on dinner, on amusements, would think it extravagant to buy a book, and if one is commended to them they will wait till they can borrow it or get it from the library. They do not hesitate two minutes about an ordinary two-volume novel, but they will wait months to borrow a fifty-cent book.

He concludes that "one of the reasons why the young who read at all read nothing but trash, as they are said to do, is because their parents, or older persons about them, either have not the habit of reading or they also read trash. In such households as I have described, where the elders go about declaring that there is nothing to read, the children catch the tone and think there is nothing to read—that is, nothing except the latest story-book or the picture-paper. In a lower strata of society, where the mother has neither time nor inclination to read anything, and the father pores over the *Police Gazette*, it is quite natural that his son should take the *Boy's Own* story-paper about ruffians and burglars. The short of it is that the children in this country follow their elders. And I suspect that the vast majority of people are little for reading, except as it furnishes them a smattering of news or gives them a temporary excitement."

Life Among the Central Park Animals.

Mr. William A. Conklin, director of the Central Park menagerie, in his annual report gives much interesting information. There were 1,206 animals in the park during the year. Of these 402 were birds, 242 mammals and twenty-four reptiles. The births were as follows: Eight lions (two litters of four each), one puma, five prairie wolves (at one birth), one Nubian goat, one zebu, one Cape buffalo, one Wapiti deer, one Virginia deer, one Mexican deer, one Toulouse goose, five wild geese, four white swans, four black swans, eight pea fowls, five white turkeys, twenty Guinea fowls.

The mortuary record is as follows: One leopard, one prairie wolf, one sea-lion, one tapir, one vicuna, one camel, one yak, one Samboo deer, one tiger bittern and one European crane.

The animals consume 193,830 pounds of hay, 8,926 pounds of straw, 541 bushels of oats, 466 bushels of corn, 136 bags of bran, thirteen bushels of seed, 77,380 pounds of meat, 25,782 pounds of bread, 7,493 pounds of fish, 3,116 quarts of milk and ten barrels of crackers. A large proportion of the above provision was furnished by the owners of the animals. The maintenance of the animals cost the city nearly $11,000. Repairs, etc., made the total expenditure $14,992.99.

The most valuable animals on exhibition, according to the report, were two black leopards, four polar bears, one two-horned rhinoceros, a sea-lion and cub. The mother sea-lion was the one that died. The cub was disconsolate, and refused food, but after tom-cod and smelts had been forced down its throat for a time it took to a regular diet and survived.

Among the fish in the Central Park lakes are catfish, white perch, yellow perch, goldfish, sunfish, black bass, suckers and eels.

Thirty gray squirrels and fifty quail set free in the park have increased and multiplied wonderfully, and their presence has drawn great numbers of hawks, of which many have been shot.

The extermination of cats and dogs does not come in Director Conklin's province. Superintendent Dawson, who has charge of this work, reports the killing of nearly 800 cats and 130 dogs in the past year, besides many moles and a few muskrats.—*New York Sun.*

A new steam street car, which has met with success in New York, has been tested on grades of 345 feet to the mile and on curves of thirty-three feet radius. It has readily drawn up all grades and around all curves one, two and even three cars, itself being full of passengers, and under ordinary conditions it can be made to do the work of two, three or even four teams of horses. It makes twenty miles an hour.

A South American Curiosity.

A note was received at the New York *World* office recently, reading: "Come and see a remarkable curiosity at the Aquarium." The reporter who answered this call walked along through straw and was just about to put his feet down into what appeared to be a bundle of old hay when the proprietor observed: "That's the curiosity—don't step on it." The hay began to move with much deliberation, and there was slowly elevated a long, wide fan, which went to the rear to serve as a tail. "That animal," said its proprietor, Charles Reiche, "is an ant-bear." The bear rose on its legs, showing a wonderfully elongated and narrow head. It is thickly covered with long coarse hair, which on the tail is half-way between the filaments of a heavy plume and the sticks of a fan. The tail is used by the bear with commendable ingenuity as a blanket, being for that purpose brought around a half-circle and spread just sufficiently to entirely cover the body. Besides serving as a cover for warmth it hides the animal. Hunters not accustomed to the forests of Brazil which the ant-bear inhabits step on it without knowing that it is a curiosity. The color is brown washed with gray on the head and face, and interspersed with pure white hairs on the head and hinder limbs. The throat is very black, and a long, triangular, black mark crosses the animal from the throat, passing obliquely over the shoulders. Measuring from the tip of the snout to the end of the tail, the bear is just a trifle more than six feet in length. The head alone is one and one-half and the tail two feet long. The bear has four toes on the fore-feet and five on the hinder feet. The claws on the fore-feet are extremely long and curved and of no use in walking. They are used as a means of defense against stronger animals. If they once are implanted in the flesh of a human being, the wound is apt to prove fatal. They are apt also not to come out, so that the dying man can kill the bear if he desires to. The bear has found that the safest way is to wind its snake-like head around the body of its foe. Its hug is particularly powerful. The bear turned its claws inward upon a thick, rough palm, and walked on the outer edge of the fore-feet in a lazy, awkward manner to a box two feet away. The only indication of intelligence it displayed was in scraping away the straw for a bed. It cannot walk long. The ant-bear cracked on Para by the schooner Thomas Williams. Its owner, Mr. Reiche, has had a standing offer for the last ten years to all the captains sailing from New York to Brazil to pay a good sum for a live ant-bear, and this animal is the only one ever brought to the United States. Captain Edwards secured it while it was sleeping, which it is very capable of. Mr. Reiche is negotiating to sell it to the German Zoological garden company in Berlin for $2,500. He says that no zoological garden in the world possesses a live ant-bear. The London garden could keep one for only a week. It died in the garden.

Mr. Reiche feeds the bear with extremely finely-scraped beef mixed with eggs and sugar. Every schoolboy, practical naturalist and lunatic has put ants before it, and it hardly fair to credit our people with the habit of reading because they glance at the daily newspapers, or because in the country they are in the habit of spreading the excellent weeklies over their faces to keep the flies from disturbing their Sunday nap. I believe that the majority of business men read a book very rarely; the majority of young men in business and in society never read little—they do not give their evenings to reading, and are not apt to take up a book unless it becomes the talk of society. People who spend a great deal of money on dress, on dinner, on amusements, would think it extravagant to buy a book, and if one is commended to them they will wait till they can borrow it or get it from the library. They do not hesitate two minutes about an ordinary two-volume novel, but they will wait months to borrow a fifty-cent book.

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Mennonites in Manitoba.

Some miles west of Pembina, on the British side of the boundary line, there is a large settlement of Russian Mennonites. About 7,000 have come to Manitoba, where the government has reserved 500,000 acres for their settlements. It was a beautiful morning when we set out on a "prairie yacht," behind a pair of quick-stepping horses, to visit the Mennonite reserve. Our road lay along the north bank of the Pembina river, skirting the edge of the timber, and occasionally cutting across a point of woods which ran out into the open prairie. We passed many thrifty looking farms, where the men were still working at the remnant of the harvest. At Smuggler's point there was a log tavern, and we stopped for a little dinner. The landlord was a frontiersman who had tried life in many territories. We asked him whether the Mennonites were good settlers, and how he liked them.

"Well," he said, "they're quiet enough; and some on 'em lives pretty white; but they ain't no good to the country. They live on black bread and melons, and raise their own tobacker; and when a crowd on 'em comes in here to drink, each man steps up and drinks, and pays for his own liquor."

Such conduct as this, of course, is subversive of the very first principle of American society, which recognizes "treating" as the true medium of friendly intercourse.

A few miles further on we found the farm village of Blumenort. It is not the largest of the villages on this reserve, but it will serve as a type of the rest. The high-road was simply a well-worn wagon track over the bare plain. An irregular line of a dozen low thatched houses on each side of the road and a steam sawmill made up the village. The farms radiate from this center. Every man cultivates his own land, and the four-and-twenty families have the advantage of living close together, and making common front against the hardship and loneliness of frontier life. Each village has its head-man, or schulz—its schoolmaster—who teaches in German; and if the village is too small for a church, the pfarrer comes over from some larger town to preach at stated times.

We sat on the steps of the mill, talking with some of the villagers, and eating a watermelon, which was passed around from man to man for each to cut off a slice with his pocket-knife. The Mennonite German is a barbarous dialect; it has not been improved by ninety years' sojourn in Russia. But it served as a medium of communication. They told us that their village had been unfortunate; that they had been forced to move twice on account of the wetness of the land. The present situation seemed to be better. They like the country better than Russia. But some of the men, who had not yet taken up his allotment of land, complained greatly that under the new law, made this summer, he could get only eighty acres of homestead. He thought of going to America (*i. e.*, the United States), where he could get one hundred and sixty acres. "But how about the oath of allegiance?" we asked. He shrugged his shoulders and grinned, from which we concluded that he must be a Buttoner of the looser stamp.

The men expressed some anxiety to know if Sitting Bull were coming to make war in Manitoba. They had heard that he was marching with four thousand braves to attack Emerson. They seemed much relieved to hear that he was many hundred miles to the west of them.

On the other side of the road I saw a clay threshing-floor between some wheat stacks, and an old man driving a team of horses over it to tread out the grain. The method was old-fashioned enough to be quite a novelty. I went over to watch it, and thus chanced to make the acquaintance of the proprietor of the stacks and the horses. He was a pleasant, talkative old man, who had come from Russia within a year, or much beginning to make a home for himself. This was his first crop, and he thought it would average over twenty bushels to the acre. Three or four barefooted girls, ruddy and strong, were brushing up the grain as the horses trod it out, and winnowing it. The scene was picturesque, and I called Gad over to make a sketch of it. But something in the artist's cold, rolling eye, or some natural timidity, sent the maidens scampering off to hide behind the stacks, from which they made rapid sallies to gather up a little wheat in their aprons. Meanwhile the old farmer was asking many questions. He was particularly anxious to know the value of Russian money in New York, for he still had a little stock of rubles which he had brought with him from his old home. The Mennonites are, almost without exception, well-to-do people. What is the mysterious connection between the doctrine of non-resistance and worldly prosperity? Why do they always go together?

After a while Brother Peters asked us to go home with him and see his house, which was but a few yards away from the threshing-floor. It was built of logs, plastered with clay and thatched with straw. The chimney was a square hole in the roof. The inside of the house was rough, but comfortable, or at least it might be made so. The floor was made of clay. Peters was particular to impress upon us that the house was not finished; he had bought the shell, as it stood, from another man, and he pointed out with admirable pride how he proposed to wall off a gastzimmer here and a speisezimmer there. The central point of the establishment was the great oven, which answered at once for purposes of cooking the food and warming the rooms. All improvements in the place the old man intended to make with his own hands at his work-bench, which occupied one side of the living-room.

As we sat there in that rude room talking with the old Russian, puffing away quietly at a pipe of the peace-making Indian weed, we seemed to have entered quite into the circle of his domestic life. In one corner of the room sat the old Hausfrau combing her scanty locks. The eldest daughter was very busy with some household work, while the little grandchild played on the floor beside the work-bench. In the middle of the room was the dinner-table; presently three or four girls came in from their work, and we were cordially asked to sit down with them to their *Vesperbrod* of black bread, melons and coffee. —*Harper's Magazine.*

A Bad Day for Alligators.

The Orlando (Fla.) *Reporter* says: Monday proved a field day with the alligators. They came out in large numbers to bask in the warm sunlight after the rain. Fatal recreation! everybody on board went to shooting them. Even the scullion would leave his dishpan to take a shot. And it seemed hard to miss them. The champion slayer was an old hunter from the Granite State. Whenever he raised his rifle deadly was in the air, and its sharp report was the crack of doom for some cousin of the crocodile. The 'gator-slayer expended his last cartridge in the evening; but not until he had scored his sixty-fifth alligator. Their vitality is remarkable. I chopped off the head of one a few minutes after he had been shot. Several minutes after the head was entirely severed from the body, I thrust an oar at it. The jaws opened and snapped again, like a huge steel-trap, driving the teeth three-fourths of an inch into the hard oak and splitting the oar handle. Even twenty minutes later that 'gator-head would not have been a safe toy for children.

Taken altogether the beauties of art and nature do not begin to interest the inquisitive female so much as the view she gets through a keyhole.—*Fulton Times.*

How Postal Cards are Made.

Passing the long, one-story, brick building known as the Postal Card factory, on Race street, Holyoke, Mass., one would not be apt to think an article was there exclusively manufactured for the entire country, but such is the case. The myriad little postal cards that long age became almost a necessity, are all made there, and thence shipped over Uncle Sam's domain.

The card board from which the cards are made is manufactured by the Parsons Paper company, of Holyoke, and from their mill transferred to the postal factory. The transfer is made upon trucks whose box-shaped sides, though locked, are removable, saving in this way the great expense it would be to transfer the sheets in nailed boxes. A truck load will hold about 3,000 sheets of the card board. The sheets are exactly large enough to cut into four strips, each strip making ten cards. Thus a sheet will make forty postal cards, and the account of manufacture is easily kept with precision.

At the postal factory the sheets, received plain from the mill, are first passed through the printing presses. As each sheet comes off the press it bears forty cards stamped upon it, and after drying the sheet is ready for the cutters, one of which cuts the sheet into four strips, and the other cuts each of the four strips into ten cards. About eight truck loads of the card sheets are used daily on two printing presses, running ten hours, and making 950,000 cards as a day's work. The sheets turned off the printing presses require only one stripping machine, and that requires three cross-cutters, cutting out the cards. Each cross-cutter is tended by one girl to feed it, and three girls who take the cards from the pans in which they are deposited and make them up into packages of twenty-five cards each. When twenty-five strips have been passed through the cross-cutter, of course each of the ten receiving pans contains twenty-five cards, and the cylinder about which they are arranged is turned a notch, always leaving a new set of pans to be filled, while the packers combine to bind up the packages. The cutting machines some times get a little ahead of the printing presses, and about two evenings a week the latter are run, increasing the production as desired.

After being made up into packages of twenty-five cards each, they are put into boxes of twenty packages, or 500 cards each, and these are again made up into still larger boxes as wanted. The factory generally has on hand at the beginning of a quarter about eighteen million cards, ready to meet the demands. Of course New York is the largest consumer of all the postoffices in the country, and that city takes about a million cards every ten days. The two-cent international postal card has not yet met with the large demand anticipated for it, but it may yet come. When it is widely understood by the masses of people in this country who have friends and relatives in Ireland, England, France, Germany and other lands, that for two cents they can write to the friend or relative, it would seem that then the two-cent international card will be appreciated and commonly used.

The boxes into which less than 2,000 cards are packed are pasteboard, and are made by the Chicopee Folding Box company, of Springfield. The boxes for larger amounts of cards are of wood, and the pieces of which they are made are sawed out at Burlington, Vt., and put together at Holyoke. The cards while kept on hand are stored in a large fireproof room, from which they are taken when orders are filled. Even in the room whence they are shipped either in pouches or boxes. By a perfected system of registry a receipt is given and taken for every package taken and disbursed by a government employee.—*Holyoke (Mass.) Herald.*

Food for Children.

It is probably true that in this country more children are killed or made weakly for life by improper food, or over or under feeding, than by any other cause, and this is the more unpardonable because the kinds of food which, for children, are the most wholesome and nourishing, are usually cheap and easily to be had and prepared. There are very few people in the United States so poor that they cannot, for their children, not only the right kind of food, but also plenty of it, so that here again we can only fall back upon the excuse, if we dare to call it such, of our own ignorance and thoughtlessness.

In almost every household the children habitually get sweet cakes and pies, hot breads, preserves, pickles, etc., which cost twice as much, both in money and in the labor of preparation, as would the plain, digestible food which alone is suitable for growing children; and yet it seems almost impossible for mothers to realize that in giving these things to their children they are not only wasting time and money, but are also directly injuring their helpless little ones. It is certainly a very fortunate thing that nature has provided for a baby at its entrance into life food which is all sufficient for its needs, for otherwise it seems as if the ingenuity of ignorant parents would by this time have extinguished the human race. Even as it is, some mothers insist on giving babies all sorts of things, sometimes going so far as to believe, or say they believe, that a little of anything that they themselves can eat will not hurt the baby. A woman might as well say that the baby's little hands can do the work of her hands, as that its little stomach can do the work of her stomach; and the result of such treatment is that the baby pines, falls sick, is drugged with medicine, and in nine cases out of ten, dies, the victim of its mother's ignorance.

A child which is completely weaned at twelve months should, from that time until it is eighteen months old, be fed four times a day upon milk, simple preparations of the different grains, boiled or baked potatoes mashed fine, beef tea, crackers and bread. From eighteen months, when children are healthy, a greater variety of food may be given, but the same care should be taken in regard to the regularity of their meals (for a habit of eating at odd times is harmful at any age) and that they get nothing which is not plain and wholesome. Sweet cakes, pastry, hot breads, greasy or highly seasoned food of any kind should be strictly forbidden. While almost any meat (except pork), fish, rice, oatmeal, cornmeal, almost all kinds of fruit, and all easily digested vegetables, such as potatoes, tomatoes, spinach, etc., may be given, well cooked and in proper quantities, the heaviest meal being taken in the middle of the day, and the condition of the bowels being always carefully watched.

Now any woman with common sens and fairly good health can do all this without much trouble, and in the end will find that it is the easiest way to bring up her children, for this sort of care will keep them well and strong, saving all the expense and anxiety of the frequent illnesses which are usually the lot of children who are permitted to eat all sorts of things at all sorts of times. As, for example, in teething, when babies which are properly fed and cared for suffer very little, while badly managed children are almost always in pain and frequently have fits, convulsions, those choleric attacks which are so common a cause of death, especially in cities. You cannot make good bread out of bad flour, you cannot grow a strong plant from an unripe seed, you cannot build a sea-worthy boat out of decayed timber; how then can you expect your children to be healthy unless you give them in their food the material from which to make healthy bone and muscle, nerve and flesh?—*Hampton Tract.*

The key to every man is his thought; but there are a great many keyless men in the world.

TIMELY TOPICS.

A Chicago engineer proposes to get rid of the sewerage and the river there by damming up the river, pumping it out and using the bottom for the railroads which come into the city. A large sewer should be laid under the bed of the river, extending out into the lake, a current being kept up by pumps at the mouth of the river. Then it is proposed to fill in a large space of the lake in front and build a sea wall further out which would give all the water front needed. The project is a large one and appeals to the imagination.

New England capital is to build a railroad further "Down East" than Boston is. The road starts from Cairo, in Egypt, crossing the Suez canal at Port Said, its northern terminus, and running north through Palestine, a little back from the Mediterranean coast, until Megiddo is reached, beyond the Carmel range. Crossing the famous plain of Esdraelon, the line debouches to the western shore of Lake Gennesaret, north of which the Jordan is crossed and the mountains separating the Jordan valley from Damascus, after which it continues on across the Euphrates to Mosul, on the Tigris, where it is to terminate on a proposed railroad from Diabekir and the Black sea. Several branches are contemplated, including one easterly from Ramleh to Jerusalem, where a depot has been located near the Damascus gates and another from the same point westerly to Joppa.

Judge Daly, of New York, in his recent annual address before the American Geographical society, said that fresh discoveries of the cuneiform inscriptions at Nineveh have revealed the fact that the ancient Assyrians were acquainted with the existence of spots on the sun, which they could only have known by the aid of telescopes. These, it is supposed, they possessed. Mr. Layard found a crystalline lens in the runs of Nineveh. The Assyrian cyclopedia, imprinted on bricks, was an exhaustive work. The inscriptions on these bricks, on being deciphered, disclosed that houses and lands were sold, leased and mortgaged, that money was loaned at interest, and that the market gardeners, to use an American phrase, "worked on shares;" that the farmer, when plowing with his oxen, beguiled his labor with short and homely songs, two of which have been found—thus connecting this very remote civilization of 2000 B. C. with the usuages of to-day.

The latest sect in England is that of the Danielites. It had its rise in 1876, and its founder was T. W. Richardson, a student of medicine and a vegetarian. The organization has a form of initiation, degrees, badges, scarfs, and all the symbols of a secret society. The person who desires to become a member takes a solemn vow to abstain entirely from fish, flesh, and fowl, from spirituous and malt liquors, from snuff and tobacco. When this promise has been taken and a solemn pledge of secrecy given, the candidate is ushered into the "garden," which is the Danielite name for lodge. The head of each garden is called the chief gardener. The sect has no theological system. A member may believe what he chooses so long as he affirms the existence of a Supreme Being and maintains a vegetable diet. The initiation fee is two shillings. It is said that the order has many adherents, and is spreading in England.

A man who passed through many stirring and dangerous scenes was recently killed in a most prosaic manner on the Philadelphia and Baltimore railroad. This was Professor Louis Binel, a French teacher of languages and a lecturer on French literature. He was about fifty-eight years of age and was a native of Normandy, where his brothers yet reside. During the Crimean war he was the correspondent of the *Journal des Debats*, of Paris. He was selected as one of the commission which accompanied the ill-fated Emperor Maximilian to Mexico, and acted as his direct legal adviser upon the provision of the code Napoleon, in which he was deeply versed. After the execution of Maximilian, Miramon and Mejia, Professor Binel came to the United States. He sacrificed a large estate by his devotion to the imperial cause, and he was almost penniless when he reached this country. In Philadelphia he soon found acquaintances who assisted him in forming classes, and he became the owner of a valuable property in Germantown.

Electricity in Flour Making.

In olden times it was "nothing like leather." Now it seems to be nothing like electricity. Electricity is rapidly—it does everything rapidly—becoming a most useful servant. The latest thing it has been asked to do is to prepare our bread for us. In most colleges there is an experiment done before the students to show one of the manifestations of electricity. A couple of books are laid on the table a foot or so apart. They are to support a

The Centre Reporter.

P. GRO. KURTZ ..... EDITOR

—:o:—

CENTRE HALL, Pa., May 6, 1880.

Kemble was not willing to serve out one term and Grant asks for the third. The Reporter would suggest that Grant take the unexpired and rejected term of Kemble.

The Pittsburg papers report the disinterment of a child who when the coffin was opened, was found to have gnawed his fingers off. This is shuddering to contemplate, and proves the caution that should be used in burial of person supposed to be dead.

The democratic state convention has completed its work, and we are pleased to announce to the readers of the Reporter, in a manner that will receive a hearty endorsement from every democrat in the state. The Philadelphia difficulty, which threatened the harmony of the convention, as well as contests in other counties in the state, were settled with harmony and unanimity. A spirit of concession animated all, and there was no jarring in the election of delegates to Cincinnati, or in the nomination of candidates for Supreme Judge and Aud. General, while some of the other positions were filled by acclamation, as will be seen from the proceedings in another column. This action has filled the hearts of democrats throughout our state and the country with joy. Let the example be followed in other states, and an overwhelming victory will be in store for the nominee of the Cincinnati convention.

A new food for children has been discovered, It is stated that a Duncannon child the other day swallowed twenty-seven buttons, some of which were as large as a dime. The child still lives. Now since it is proven that old buttons can be utilized for food, why not try whether old breeches, coats and vests can't be used for stews, or as an improvement upon the tough beefstake and chicken found upon the tables of some of our first class hotels.

The bribers have been pardoned by a governor and board that is all republican. These fellows were guilty of the crime of bribery to fasten 4 million dollars of riot claims upon the tax-payers. Tweed got no pardon, Kearney wont get one, but in our state arch criminals like Kemble & Co., go free, save a petty money fine. If the republican masses like such business let them continue to vote in the old ruts, but quit claiming to favor honesty and the punishment of scamps—except when one may be a democrat.

A Washington note of 1st, says: Senator Wallace was in his seat to-day, looking as if he was well satisfied with the result of the Harrisburg convention. The democrats generally congratulated him upon the harmony that has been established in the party in his state.

The Philadelphia Ledger, independent, speaking of the democratic state ticket, says some of the old-time political sagacity of the democratic party was manifestly at work in this convention.

The Morning Patriot has put on a new suit of type and looks neat and clean. It is one of our best and most spirited dailies.

Post-master general Key has gone out of Hayes' cabinet and accepted from him a U. S. Judgeship.

The California republicans have instructed for Blaine.

Thomas A. Scott has resigned the presidency of the Penn'a railroad company. Ill health is assigned as the reason.

Mayor Kallock says of the late murder of editor DeYoung by hisson: "The whole thing will blow over," and he intimates that it will be passed by as one of the inevitable evils which are not unmixed with good.

Coal is going up, wheat coming down, whiskey steady, and no sale for potatoes, and snow in Canada.

In April 45,000 immigrants arrived in New York.

A singular discovery was recently made in Styria. Some woodcutters felled a venerable oak in the forest of Dromming. It was found to be hollow and was soon brought to the ground with a crash. A human skeleton, in excelent state of preservation, was disclosed. Even the boots, which came above the knee, were also perfect. By its side was a powder horn, a porcelain pipebowl and a silver watch, on which was engraved the name "H. von Krackowitz, 1812." The teeth were perfect. It was the skeleton of a man between thirty and forty years of age. It is conjectured that, while engaged in hunting, he climbed the tree for some purpose and slipped incautiously into the hollow trunk, from which there was no release, and probably died of starvation.

THE WHITTAKER CASE.

There seems now some probability that the mystery surrounding the Whittaker outrage at the West Point Academy will be dispelled. The fact that the United States District Attorney Woodford has caused the arrest of Phil Ryan, the Highland Falls tavern keeper, on a charge of perjury, committed before the Court of Inquiry, shows that his detectives are in possession of evidence not yet made public. When Ryman comes to be tried in a criminal court there will be a searching investigation and a thorough sifting of the facts in the case. It is unfortunate that the investigation by the officers of the Academy should have provedsoabortive, for the public expected that they search to the bottom of the affair without fear of favor. Should Ryman's trial result in the discovery of the perpetrators the fair fame of the Academy Court of Inquiry may suffer in the estimation of the general public. Thus will be a source of regret, but the public demand that the mystery be solved, no matter who suffers.

A FURIOUS STORM.

Nashville, April 26.—A destructive storm prevailed south of here on Sunday. At Decherd, on the Chattanooga Railroad, the Presbyterian Church was totally wrecked. Great damage was done to houses, stock and fences in Giles county. Three children were drowned. The storm struck Paint Rock, Ala, on the Memphis and Charleston Road, destroyed five houses and killed three children of P. M. Edwards. T. J. Mann was killed by lightning six miles from this city. At Macon, Miss., the storm was terrific.

HONOR FROM EUROPE. It is conceded on all sides that Dr. Ayer's Pills are above comparison with other medicines. Uniting the best elements known to the chemist, they are particularly effective against the numerous stomachic disorders for which they are recommended as a cure. These pills are so mild, yet searching, that they are often prescribed by doctors who otherwise do not favor patent medicines. Indeed, with the fruits of Dr. Ayer's genius in the shape Pills, Sarsaparilla, Ague Cure and Cherry Pectoral, one might with impunity travel through the swamps of tropical America, or follow Stanley on his travels through the interior of Africa.—*Amsterdam Nieuws van den Dog.*

When You Feel Mean take Kidney-Wort, advertised in another column. It acts energetically on the bowels and Kidneys at the same time, and so cures a host of diseases caused by the inaction of these organs. If you are out of fix, buy it at your druggists and save a doctor's bill,

THE BRIBERS SENTENCED.

One Year in the Penitentiary and $1,000 Fine.

Harrisburg, Pa., April 26.—It is a mild way to put it that Harrisburg was awestruck by the sentence of the legislative bribers by Judge Pearson to-day. It is the general subject of comment, even excluding the interest in the Convention. Kemble's wife, daughter and son came here with him yesterday. An imprisonment of one or two months in jail was the utmost that was expected, and in the expectation of that, arrangements had been made to furnish apartments in the prison. One of Kemble's lawyers tells me the scene was thrilling in court when Judge Pearson said "You each be imprisoned in the penitentiary of the Eastern district of Pennsylvania by separate and solitary confinement at hard labor." The audience involuntarily rose to their feet and a subdued murmer of approval pervaded it. Kemble turned to his lawyer, made a remark, and then faced it out bravely. Poor Rumberger, for whom there is a pretty generel expression of sympathy, made a scene but the Judge cut it short by declaring, however, he felt as a man, as a Judge he must do precisely with the wealthiest of men in court as with the veriest beggar that can come before us. Rumberger's family is scattered. His wife is ill, and his acquaintances say he cannot survive his present disgrace and affliction. For the others there is very little expression of sympathy. But predictions are general among the citizens they will be pardoned before they are removed to the Penitentiary. On the other hand, it is asserted, Attorney General Palmer and Lieutenant Governor Stone will not consent to a pardon, and the only way it can be secured is by the removal of the Attorney General, and Hoyt will not venture on that. Kemble I have the best authority for stating, acted contrary to the advice of his counsel, who told him to take his thirty thousand dollars a year income and go to Europe for four or five years. They estimated Judge Pearson correctly, but Kemble, who has always moved in the full tide of Cameron power, believed it would sway Judges and Pardon Boards and refused to go. He merely anticipated a few week's nominal confinement in the parlor of the jail or a cell in the Penitentiary. Solitary confinement, hard labor and striped clothes, is the result.

THE SCENE IN COURT.

Harrisburg, April 26.—Messrs. Wm. H. Kemble, Charles Salter, Emile J. Petroff, Jesse Crawford and Wm. Rumberger were all in the city at an early hour this morning, and a few minutes before twelve o'clock they made their appearance in the Court room accompanied by their attorneys and a number of friends. As the defendants took their seats the crowd made a rush to the rail and disorder reigned for the moment in the Court. Salter seemed to be in the best of humor, smiling occasion ally, the others looked serious.

THE SENTENCE.

When order had been restored Judge Pearson asked if all the defendants were present, and being answered in the affirmative, he said, "Let them stand up." The Judge then requested the prisoners to come forward, as they would have to be treated like all other persons. They all responded and Judge Pearson pronounced the sentence, which was listened to with much attention. The remarks were in manuscript and were read with much difficulty, the Judge evidently being much affected. He said they had pleaded guilty to or had been convicted of a high crime. Corrupt practices had been used for years to pass bills in the Legislature, The Legislature of Pennsylvania had been regarded so venial that an impression prevailed in all parts of the country that bribery was of almost daily occurrence. So crying did the evil become that the Constitutional Convention determined to break up the practice by framing the most rigid provisions. Not only would persons who attempted to bribe members be punished under the constitution and the laws, but the professional briber. The court regarded corrupt solicitation as a heinous crime leading to the plundering of the treasury and to the impoverishment of some people and the enrichment of others. The crime was particularly odious when committed by members of the Legislature, two of whom stood before him. As an individual he pitied them, but not as a judge. In the latter capacity he would treat the millionaire in broadcloth the same as the beggar in rags. There was not the slightest excuse in the plea that the bill was meritorious. If it had been no bribery should have been required. They could not expect immunity from punishment because of ignorance, as all of them knew what they were doing. They had knowledge that some of the members were corrupt and would sell their votes to the highest bidder. The judge then imposed a fine of $1,000 on each of the prisoners, and sentenced them to one year in the penitentiary, to be kept, clothed and fed as directed by law.

WERE THE SENTENCES LEGAL.

A Probability that Kemble and the Others Will be Released in a Few Days.

Harrisburg, April 28.—Special dispatch to the Times. A new legal question of vital importance has been raised in the bribery cases. It is no less than the assumption that the Court exceeded the law in the sentence of the defendants to solitary confinement and hard labor in the penitentiary for the misdemeanor of which they stand convicted. When the question was first raised it was regarded as one of the many legal expedients resorted to by shrewd lawyers is desperate cases, but more careful examination of the question seems to have created very grave doubts in the minds of the attorneys on both sides as to the legality of the sentence, and preparations have been made to test the issue in case it shall become necessary to do so to prevent the incarceration of the defendants in the penitentiary. It is known that Mr. Gowen has written his associate counsel here expressing grave doubts as to the legality of the sentences. Your correspondent inquired to-day of both Mr. Wolfe and Mr. Irwin whether the question was regarded as a doubtful one by the counsel for the prosecution. Mr. Wolfe said that Mr. Gowen had expressed a doubt on the subject in a letter to his associates and that the subject was now undergoing a careful examination by one of them. He believed, however that the sentences could be sustained. Mr. Irwin said that he had conferred with Judge Pearson on the subject since the question had been raised; that the Judge had examined the matter fully before imposing the sentence, and that he was satisfied on the point. It is known, however, that Judges Pearson and Henderson have been further considering the matter since the defense have proposed a test in the Supreme Court, and that some apprehension is felt by the counsel for the Commonwealth that the authority of the law has been exceeded in the severity of the punishment imposed. The point of dispute is the absence of the words "in solitary confinement at hard labor" after the word imprisonment in the statutes which provide for severe penal sentences. Whatever may be the true interpretation of the law, there is no doubt but that the counsel for the defendants have decided that the law is with them on the issue, and that the counsel for the Commonwealth do not feel entirely sure that the sentences can be sustained. It is probable, however, that there will be no occasion to test the question. It is likely that the Board of Pardons will take action in some form on the matter during the present week, and that the defendants will be released by Friday or Saturday next. The severity of the sentence and the now doubted authority for it will precipitate the favorable action of the board and the Governor, and the expectation is now general here that the defendants will be discharged before the close of the present week.

PARDONED.

BOARD OF PARDONS RECOMMEND THE RELEASE OF THE BRIBERS.

Harrisburg, April 30—At ten o'clock A. M., the Board of Pardons met in the office of Secretary Quay, there being present Lieutenant Governor Stone, Secretary Quay and Secretary Dunkel, Attorney General Palmer being ill. The meeting was without interest on account of the absence of anyone to contest the application of the convicted bribers. Recorder Farr inquired whether the Commonwealth was represented. No one appeared and counsel for the defense concluded that they would not address the Board. The Board thought they had better, and Brewster said when the prisoners' application was made the sentence of the Court had not been executed. There seemed then to be an insuperable obstacle to a pardon, but the defendants had since been sentenced and were undergoing and suffering from imprisonment. He had nothing additional to present but the papers previously filed in support of the application. Secretary Quary asked if any one was present to represent the Commonwealth, and there being no response the Board went into secret session. In about half an hour Recorder Farr emerged from the consultation room with the following which explains itself:

THE RECOMMENDATION.

Harrisburg, Pa., April 30.

To His Excellency Henry M. Hoyt, Governor of Pennsylvania:

The Board of Pardons recommend that so much of the sentence of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Dauphin county imposing imprisonment, by separate and solitary confinement at hard labor in the Eastern Penitentiary, on William H. Kemble, Jesse R. Crawford, William F. Rumberger, Emil. J. Petroff and Charles R. Salter, for the crime of corrupt solicitation of members of the Legislature, be remitted, and that the remainder thereof, imposing payment of fine and costs and disqualification to held any office of trust or profit under the Commonwealth, be executed for the following reasons: The act of 1874, defining the crimes of corrupt solicitation, provides for simple imprisonment, and that the remainder thereof. No power is lodged in the Courts by the Constitution or laws to add too or impose conditions not contained in the statute. The sentence in these cases super-adds to the statutory punishment the condition that the imprisonment shall be separate and solitary confinement at labor in the Penitentiary, and that the prisoners shall be fed and clothed as provided by law. In numerous analagous cases the Supreme Court of the State have decided such enlarged sentences unlawful, and by the common law imprisonment in the Penitentiary has always been regarded as infamous. In view of the foregoing facts, and of the severity of the punishment remaining to be executed for an offence recently made punishable, and for which these are the first convictions, we make the foregoing recommendation.

(Signed) HENRY W. PALMER,
Attorney General.
M. S. QUAY,
Secretary of Commonwealth.
AARON K. DUNKEL,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.
CHAS. W. STONE,
Lieutenant Governor.

THE ACTION ANTICIPATED.

The prisoners were promptly informed of their good fortune. It was no surprise to them, however, as they had been assured several days ago that they would be pardoned before the Sheriff would be ready to take them to the Penitentiary. The pardon was recommended principally on the ground that Judge Pearson exceeded his authority when he sentenced the prisoners to the Penitentiary. The Judge thinks that the position of the court is sustained by the most respectable authorities. Attorney General Palmer wrote a letter to the Board, agreeing to its action and directing that his signature be placed to the recommendation.

AN "ERROR" DISCOVERED AND CORRECTED.

The pardons were made out by two o'clock, signed by the Governor.

At half-past three o'clock the prisoners received their pardons and were released. They subsequently started for Philadelphia.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

HARMONIOUS DEMOCRACY.

AN EXCELLENT STATE TICKET—JENCKS AND DECKERT.

The democratic state convention held at Harrisburg last week was one of the largest ever held in this state. All difficulties, the Philadelphia contest, as well as the contests in other counties were adjusted by a committee of six leading democrats.

A few moments after the entry of the band some one discovered Messrs. Wallace, Randall, Cassidy and others of the leaders in consultation in the rear of the dress circle under the balcony. The fact was soon communicated to the house, and a wild cheer was given for what was believed to be an indication of a compromise, and the hopes of the convention in this respect were not doomed to disappointment. In about fifteen minutes the important little group separated and Speaker Randall, in company with Hon. Lewis C. Cassidy came down the centre aisle while the band rendered a march. As they appeared in full view of the house they were received with a perfect ovation of cheers, which continued until they had taken seats in the chairs a short distance from the stage and just back of where Hon. Richard Vaux was sitting. A short time after Senator Wallace modestly and unobserved, stepped to a seat in the dress circle underneath the balcony.

Chairman Miller at 1 called the convention to order.

Mr. Cassidy then rose and was greeted with hearty cheering. When perfect quiet was restored he said:

Mr. Chairman: I wish, with the permission of this body, to make a statement, and to follow it with a motion. I desire to say that I am bringing to this convention a glad tidings. (Great applause.) They are tidings that the people of the party throughout the commonwealth, from one end to the other, have been looking for hour after hour, and now almost at the last moment with failure imminent; when impetuosity and high temper are apt to rule, they have given way to reason and directed to say that there is a plan by which we believe the differences in Philadelphia, and the differences throughout the state will be settled upon a basis creditable to all honorable to all, and eminently useful to that great party here represented. [Vociferous applause, cheering and renewed cheering]. The party that my name has been identified with perhaps more than any other in the city of Philadelphia, and known as the "regular organization," is here under recognized and well known rules. While they desire that all shall know that they are here in accordance with recognized rules they desire also that all shall know that they are willing to take by the hand all men! (here the speaker's voice was drowned by applause and cheers), and as an evidence that we do mean that its matters shall be finally closed, and put upon a proper adjustment, not only with a view of what is to be done to-day, but so that there shall be hereafter in the great city of Philadelphia one party only under the banner of the democratic party [applause] to present a united front against the common enemy, I have been asked to move (and I trust there will not be a dissenting vote) that the differences in that city and all contests throughout the state shall be referred to a committee of six.

Since I am asked to name the committee, I would state that upon consultation we have agreed upon names that, I think, when you hear them, you will say is the best evidence that we not only mean to settle, but we mean to settle upon fair terms. [Applause.]

I therefore move that this subject be referred to the Hon. Andrew H. Dill, of Union [applause], the Hon. William S. Stenger, of Franklin [applause], the Hon. Robert M. Gibson [applause], the Hon. William M. Mutchler, of Northampton [applause], the Hon. George A. Jenks, of Jefferson [applause], and the Hon. R. Milton Speer, of Huntingdon [applause]. For the purpose of allowing these gentlemen time to consult and report, I trust a recess will now be taken—the convention first, however, adopting the resolution properly and honorably.

As he concluded and the great result which had been consummated fully dawned upon the convention, and the spectators, the most intense enthusiasm prevailed. The scene that ensued is beyond description. Ringing cheer upon cheer went up until it seemed as though the strong building would be shaken to its foundations.

Calls were then made for Speer, Randall, Stenger, Wallace, Dill, and others, amid the heartiest cheers.

Mr. Randall came forward and said:

Mr. Chairman: This is the happiest political moment of my life. [Great applause.] This gives to the people of Pennsylvania and to the people of the United States hope that we shall early in the future return to constitutional government and soon be in a position to demand of the executive officers of this government that they shall administer affairs according to the laws and the constitution of the country. [Applause.] I do not mean to detain the body; but I say with all my energy, with all my intellect, with all the power which I possess, that this means a thorough, complete and honorable peace, the ending of all war in our party and an unending war on our opponents.

He had no sooner finished than there was a unanimous cry for Wallace.

Mr. Wallace rose from his seat beneath the gallery. "Order, order," called those below. "Harrah for Wallace!" shouted those above. "Bring him out where we can see him." Mr. Wallace was escorted into full view in the centre aisle and a great deafening roar of welcome arose from the vast assemblage. It was useless for Mr. Wallace to attempt to speak until the cheering, which it seemed would never cease, had subsided. At length quiet was restored and he addressed the convention.

Gentlemen of the Convention: I thank you for the honor of this greeting. It will scarcely be supposed of me, after giving to the democracy of Pennsylvania the best years of my life, that I would fail in this crisis of its history. [Great applause.] I have in the past done what man could do for the advancement of the faith in which I was born, and in which I hope to die. [Applause.] I do not, therefore, come here to pledge you what my future it to be—you know it from the past. That is the guidon of my policy. I shall pursue that course, erring I know as mortals do err. But whether I am in the advance, or of the soldiery, and in the ranks of the private, [applause], I yield to the democracy of Pennsylvania, and I accede to their demands when the seek unity, harmony, concession and forbearance. [Applause.] Whatever may have been said in the immediate past, I trust the immediate future is to be one of victory only—victory only in a contest unequalled in the history of parties in the past, and in which concessions are graver, more important, farther reaching to our beloved country than any that have occurred in the history of the past. You will find me wherever the democracy of Pennsylvania see fit to place me. [Applause.] I am their servant and will obey their behests. [Great applause.] I yield to no man in the presentation of a basis, a just basis of unity and sentiment; and this I believe to be one that will bring to the future of the democracy of Pennsylvania peace, harmony and victory. [Great and long-continued applause.]

The speech was received with immense enthusiasm.

The speeches of Vaux, Speer and others were of like tenor and frequently applauded.

Then Hon. A. H. Dill, of Lewisburg, responded as follows:

Mr. Chairman: I think no man in this convention, unless he be a defeated democratic candidate for a state office [laughter and applause] can appreciate the feeling that I have over this compromise. [Renewed laughter and applause.] I have gone up and down over the state of Pennsylvania as your candidate for governor, and wherever I have gone I have been met by the democrats of the state without the slightest ill feeling, but with such warmth and kindness as makes me in favor of a "big compromise" in a democratic convention of the state. [Applause.] It is hardly necessary for me to say that since I have been here I have been in favor of it, and as one speaker already has said, it is the happiest event of my political life, that now it has been consummated. [Great applause.] The result of it will be seen in a united, harmonious democratic party in the great contest we are about to enter, and I believe that in 1880 we will again elect a president of the United States (Applause).

Chairman Miller then put the question.

"I desire all who are in favor of the motion of Mr. Cassidy, to rise and signify their assent." As one man the convention rose with a tremendous shout of confirmation.

In order to afford the committee ample time to perform its duty, the convention adjourned to 10 next morning.

Union county had a due portion of recognition in the selection of Mr. Cassanova as one of the delegates to Cincinnati, Mr. C. M. Bower as one of the electors and Fred'k Kurtz as one of the Vice Presidents of the convention.

The delegation to Cincinnati is thought to stand as follows: 36 anti-Tilden, to 18 Tilden. The majority of the anti-Tilden favor Hancock.

Thursday at 9 the convention met again.

Hon. A. H. Dill announced that he was authorized by the special committee to speak for it. He would state that in all the cases the action of the committee was unanimous. He requested the secretary, Hon. W. S. Stenger, to read the report. As Mr. Stenger stepped upon the stage he was applauded.

By the decision of the committee the Allegheny Tilden delegation was admitted, and both sets of delegates from Crawford county, each delegate to have half a vote. The report then stated that in relation to the county of Philadelphia the committee are gratified to report that the conclusion reached is simply the expression of the agreement made between the representatives of the democratic city executive committee (M'Gowan), and the county committee (Vaux.) The democrats of Philadelphia send glad tidings to the democrats of the whole state. These organizations have settled their differences and have expressed a desire that all matters of difference between them shall be speedily adjusted, and such rules formed for their government as will make them one organization in the future. [Applause.]

The report continued to the effect that the purpose of the committee will be to proceed at their earliest convenience, to Philadelphia. The county committee concedes the fact that the delegation, known as the "City Delegation," was chosen regularly in the interests and for the sake of harmony, and with a view to the promotion of democratic success.

The two organizations have agreed that both delegations shall be admitted, each casting twenty-three votes on all questions through its chairman each delegate to have a half vote. The committee approve of this action. The organizations also agreed to an equal division of the delegates to the national convention at Cincinnati, as follows:—First district, George McGowan, Dallas Sanders; Second district, John R. Read, Robert P. Dechert; Third district, Thomas J. Barger, William McMullen, Fourth district, Henry S. Donahue Samuel Josephs; Fifth district, Frederick Gerker, Edwin H. Flood.

The report was unanimously adopted and amid great cheering.

Hon. A. H. Dill was then elected temporary chairman by acclamation, and made a short address. After adopting an order of business and other minor matters, Hon. R. E. Monaghan, of Chester was elected permanent chairman by acclamation, and upon taking the chair delivered a short but spirited address, congratulating the democracy upon this happy moment.

The congressional districts were then called for delegates to the Cincinnati convention, and electors. For the 20 district Centre, Clinton, Union, Mifflin, Clearfield and Elk, Mr. Kurtz reported the names of J. N. Cassanova and Edward Bigler as delegates, and C. M. Bower as elector The following is the complete list of

ELECTORS.

6 Edwin Waldon.
7 Nathan C. James.
8 George Filbert.
9 James G. M'Sparren.
10 Dr. Alfred J. Martin
11 Adam Gerringer.
12 Frank Turner.
13 P. J. Birmingham.
14 H. E. Davis.
15 George A. Post.
16 A. M. Benton.
17 J. P. Linton.
18 Col Jno. S. Miller.
19 J. O. Sexton.
20 C. M. Bower.
21 J. A. J. Buchanan.
22 Christopher Magee.
23 Robert M. Gibson.
24 Thos Bradford.
25 Harry W. Wilson.
26 Samuel Griffith.
27 J. Ross Thompson.

The committee on resolutions here signified their readiness to report.

The resolutions were read and received with applause.

Wm. H Sowden, of Lehigh, from the minority of the committee offered a substitute for the last resolution striking out that portion relating to the unit rule. The previous question was called by Mr. Sowden, when Senator Wallace arose and demanded to be heard. He spoke as follows:

Is it possible that in a democratic convention, on a great principle, the gag law is to be applied? I am astounded at the democracy of a man who will attempt to call for the previous question upon the principle involved in that proposition. Is it democratic in any man to undertake to call the previous question upon a question of principle? [Great applause] Sir, this is a convention of democrats, representing 400,000 of the democracy, who people every hill and every valley, and live by every rill and stream in our broad old commonwealth. [Great applause] I come to speak for them. I come to speak for the integrity, of my state. I come to speak for the majesty of her people, and to demand [applause] that her voice, when proclaimed in the national councils, shall be heard with the majesty and the power that belongs to her. [Tremendous applause and cheers.] I come, sir, to bring to this convention the memories of the past—to call up the fact that from the first inception of democratic conventions, the unit rule has been the rule of the democracy, (applause), except in two memorable instances. The first was the instance of 1860, when without the unit rule the delegates from this great commonwealth entered a steamship at Baltimore and quarreled with each other until they got into Charleston, and continued it there, and until it ended in Baltimore in disruption and disunion. (Applause, and remarks. "That's so," etc.) If the democracy of Pennsylvania at that hour had acted unitedly, and as one voice, the influence of the Keystone state on the country would then have saved us a civil war. (Tremendous applause.) The second instance of failure to adopt the unit rule came in 1872, when there was an attempt to place upon the ticket a man who is not a democrat—when Horace Greeley was nominated; and when you, sir, and I voted in the convention against his nomination [applause], and voted for that illustrious and talented citizen of our own state, the Hon. J. S. Black. [Great applause.] With the memories of these two instances of disaster before the democracy of Pennsylvania, I rise up here to plead for the unity of our state delegation; and I come here to plead that no trading delegations be sent to Cincinnati. I come to plead that we go there as a unit, and cast our votes with solid majesty and power. [Renewed applause.]

I trust the amendment will not be adopted, but that the democracy will follow in the path it has always trodden, casting its votes solidly for those whom the majority of the delegation may select. [Great applause.

Mr. Snowden followed in opposition to the unit rule, denouncing it as tyrannical. Mr. Gibson also spoke in opposition to the unit rule.

Speaker Randall arose, took off his overcoat and proceeded to speak.

Mr. Chairman: I will detain the convention but a moment. There is no man who will make more personal or political sacrifices than I will to secure unity and harmony [applause], but we want that unity and harmony which comes from the head and heart. [Applause.] We want that unity that comes from the coercive power of a fair majority of the people, who send us to represent them at the national convention, (applause.) I believe that this delegation, when sent to the national convention, will exercise such discretion that they will be united in their action without any such agency as is proposed to be made use of in this convention by the gentleman from Lehigh. [Mr. Sowden.] And therefore I hope with great deference to the gentleman who has spoken in favor of this union of vote under the coercive rule, that it will not prevail in this convention. [Applause.] The great question is of the fundamental right of this convention to coerce delegates from the respective congressional districts of the state, to stifle the views of their constituencies and misrepresent them through foreign power, and through an agency that has never done anything but to distract and bring discord, and too often defeat. [Applause.]

The question was called.

Mr. Wallace. "All who are in favor of the unit rule will vote 'no' and those opposed will vote 'yea.'"

A *viva voce* vote was taken and the chair was unable to decide. The yeas and nays were called.

During the calling Thomas J. Barger arose and stated that the Philadelphia regular delegation would vote as a unit, no.

Great confusion at once ensued among the Philadelphia delegation and they retired for consultation.

When the roll was finished the chairman announced that the clerks did not agree, in the tally by 1 vote, but that the vote stood aye 25 and nayes 23.

The motion was therefore carried and the unit rule lost.

The wildest confusion followed the announcement of the result. When order was restored the platform as amended was adopted. The following is the platform:

Resolved First, That we the democratic party of Pennsylvania, in convention assembled, renew our vows of fidelity to the fundamental principles proclaimed and practiced by the illustrious men who founded our free institutions and founded the democratic party to protect and preserve them.

Second. That the just powers of the Federal Union, the rights of the states and the liberties of the people, are vital principles of one harmonious system; and to save each part in its whole constitutional vigor is to "save the life of the nation."

Third, That the democratic party maintain, as it ever has maintained, that the military are, and ought to be, in all things subordinate to the civil authorities. It denies, as it ever has denied, the right of the Federal administration to keep on foot, at the general expense, a standing army to invade the state for political purposes, or to subvert, contrary to constitutional restrictions, to control the people at the polls, to protect and encourage fraudulent counts of votes, or to inaugurate candidates rejected by the majority.

Fourth. That the right to a full ballot is the right preservative of all rights; the only means of peacefully redressing grievances and reforming abuses. The presence at the polls of a regular military force, and of a host of hireling officials, claiming the power to arrest and imprison citizens without warrant or hearing, destroys all freedom of elections, and upturns the very foundation of self-government. We call upon all good citizens to aid us in preserving our institutions from destruction by these imperial methods of supervising the right of suffrage and coercing the popular will in keeping the way to the ballot box open and free, as it was to our fathers, in removing the army to a safe distance when the people assemble to express their sovereign pleasure at the polls, and in securing obedience to their will, when legally expressed by their votes.

Fifth. That Rutherford B. Hayes, having been placed in power against the well known and legally expressed will of the people, is the representative of a conspiracy only, and his claim of right to surround the ballot boxes with troops and deputy marshals to intimidate and obstruct the electors, and his unprecedented use of the veto to maintain this unconstitutional and despotic power, are an insult and a menace to the country.

Sixth. That the democratic party, as of old, favors a constitutional currency of gold and silver, and of paper convertible into coin.

Seventh. That we are opposed to the system of subsidies by the general government under which, during the period of republican ascendency, political rings and corporations profited at the people's expense, and to any appropriations of the public moneys or the public credit to any object but the public service. The reforms

(Continued on 3rd page.)

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

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Medium-Weight Dress Goods,

Especially adapted to the weather of

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And for country, seaside, mountain and travelling wear later on.

The experience of past seasons has shown us that in our climate, a class of Dress Textures is demanded equally removed from the thick fabrics of winter and the thin textures of summer. We have accordingly arranged for an altogether exceptional assortment of this class of Fabrics in French, English and American Goods and now submit a stock which must command universal attention as by the testimony of numerous merchants it has no equal.

As fairly representing the class of goods referred to, we name the following:

46 INCH GRANITE CLOTHS, In Choice Shades. 87½c.
ILLUMINATED GRANITE, Very Scarce and Desirable. $1.00.
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46 INCH POWDER CLOTHS, Would Cost More to Import. $1.00
NEW CORDS AND ARMURES. In Wonderful Variety. 87½c
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CORDETTES, RAYES, PEKINS, POLKA DOTS, FACONNES AND CREPE VERGINIA. AT $1.25,
In the Newest French Colorings.
CASHMERE BEIGE, All Wool and 44 Inches Wide. 50c.
45 INCH BEIGE VERGINIA, Splendid for Service. 75c.
FRENCH CASHMERE, Double Width. 50c.
28 INCH CASHMERE, In Gray and Brown Shades. 28c.
44 INCH GRANITE MOHAIRS, Would cost to day 75 cts. 62½c.
44 INCH GRANITE MOHAIRS, In Beautiful Beige Colorings. 56c
GRANITE CLOTHS, 34 Inches in Width. 40 and 50c.

ROYAL SATIN CLOTHS, In Desirable Shades. 50c
MELANGE CHEVRONS, In Beige Mixed Colorings. 25c
MELANGE GRANITE CLOTHS, In Beige Mixed Shadings. 28c.
44 INCH CAMEL'S HAIR, In Beautiful Light Shadings. 50c.
ILLUMINATED BEIGE, All wool and suitable for coutry wear 25c.
CHOICE MOHAIR MELANGES, At 25, 28 and 31 Cents.
Special Bargains at these Prices.
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FROM 40 cts. to $2.00 PER YARD
We are just opening a new invoice of our own.
SILK WARP HENRIETTA CLOTHS,
The last we shall receive the present season. The prices are still as last year and the goods identically the same.

Ladies who cannot spare the time to visit the city and personally inspect this wonderful exhibit should avail themselves of the advantages offered by our.

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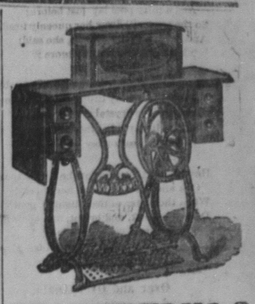

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Centre Hall, Pa, Th'rsd. May, 6, 80.

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LODGE MEETINGS.

CENTRE HALL LODGE, No. 289, I. O. of O. F., meets every Saturday evening in the Odd Fellows Hall.
G. L. GOODHART, Sec'y. W. R. FRAM, N. G.

OLD FORT LODGE, No. 337, F. A. M., meets on Monday evening on or before each full moon in the Masonic Hall.
C. P. HERLACHER, Sect. J. J. ARNEY, W. M.

PROGRESS GRANGE, No. 96, P of H, meets at their Hall, Centre Hall on the Saturday on or before full moon at 2 P. M. and every two weeks after. Jas. A. Keller Master. LEONARD RHONE, Sect.

LOCAL ITEMS.

—For bargains call at the Bee Hive.

—West Susquehanna Clasis of the Reformed church will meet in Rebersburg on the 19th of May.

—Fine straw hats, ties, shirts &c., very low at the Bee Hive,

—We advise all persons to call in at Dinges' and see his large stock of dry goods. Prices low.

—Potatoes are unusually plenty in our county this spring and sell for 20 to 25 cts. per bushel. Don't talk about starving yet.

—The attendance from this county at the democratic state convention at Harrisburg last week was not very large, owing no doubt to its being court week. There were present our delegates Messrs. Cassanova and Kurtz, also Foster of the Democrat, Meek of the Watchman, and Messrs. Bower, Gephart, Leathers and P. Musser.

—There is considerable amount of work being done at present on the pike between this place and the Old Fort.

In Lock Haven there is at present not a single dwelling house in the course of erection.

—A fine assortment of boots and shoes at bottom prices at the Bee Hive.

—Mr. J. D. Murray showed us specimens of ore found upon the Murray farm above Linden Hall which seem to have a good percentage of iron. He informs us that there are abundant surface indications upon the place.

—You save money when you go to the City Boot and Shoe store in the Conrad House building for boots and shoes, they give you good, solid, warranted goods at the very lowest possible figures. If you want some of those cheap shoddy goods that are advertised at $1,00 & $1,25 they have them but will not warrant them as good goods. The finest stitch boots and gaiters made to order. Opposite the Brockerhoff House.

—A. S. Kerlin is doing a large business at his stand at the Stone Mill. He has secured Edward Miller of this place for clerk.

—Last week Cyrus B. Stover, and family, of Aaronsburg, left for Pleasant Valley, Ks.

—Get your suits measured at Bauland & Newman's Bee Hive.

—Wolf's new goods have come on, it is a stock worth mentioning and worth seeing, and we're safe in saying is second to none in the county. Mr. Wolf is known to purchase none but reliable goods always, which makes his store one of the safest for purchasers. Dress goods in all styles; his assortment of dry-goods is complete, while in notions, queensware, groceries, &c., you find everything No. 1. Call at the reliable old stand, for bargains and for fair dealing.

Another cave-in occurred at Mahonoy one day last week. The hamlet will be swallowed up one of these days. Many trunks of pitch-pine trees are being shipped from Pennsvalley to Mahonoy to prop up that and other undermined towns in the coal regions.

—Just opened at Dinges' new store, a general assortment of dry goods, notions, groceries, &c., at prices to suit all.

—Last Friday evening we had quite a snow squall with cold and sharp air next day, 1 inch of ice. Sunday and Monday, however were warm and spring-like. We do not think the fruit crop was damaged any by the freeze referred to.

—A choice selection of carpets at very low prices at the Bee Hive.

WANTED—Good Rock Oak bark at the Centre Hall tanyard, for which the highest market price will be paid by.
C. H. SHEFFLER.

—The corner stone for the new Reformed church at Madisonburg was laid last Sabbath. There were a number of ministers present and quite a large gathering of people.

—The place for good goods and low prices is at C. Dinges' store, where a full line of dry goods, groceries, &c., will be found.

—The property at sheriff's sale in this valley was sold as follows:

Timberland of Daniel Durst situate in Harris township, in the warrantee name of George Fox, sold to Aaron and Alfred Durst for $185.

Lot of ground situate in Centre Hall, the property of John H. Miller,—bought by J. L. Spangler, Esq., for 550.

The property of Eliza M. Carter in Ferguson township—sold to Robert Meek, of Stormstown, for $200.

Farm in Potter township belonging to Benjamin Bitner—sold to Mr. John Ross, of Petersburg, Huntington county, for $5,-105.

Farm situate in Potter township and belonging to Mr. George Durst—sold to Hiram Durst, for $6,000.

In Gregg township—Farm of Geo. Durst,—sold to Philip Durst, for $1,705.

In Potter township, farm of Geo. Durst, —sold to Major Reynolds and John Wagner, for $1,530.

The property of J. E. and Sarah A. Roush, of Rebersburg—sold to John Reifsnyder, of Millheim, for $650.

The Osceola *Recelle* says: The shipment of coal from the region as reported for last week, shows an output equal to more than one-fourth of the amount shipped before the strike. This week the output will be larger, and will reach as high as 200 cars per day, making the product equal to about one-half of the weekly shipments before the strike. Some of the old miners are still leaving and it is expected the Swedes will take their place.

—All in search of dry goods should not fail to call at the Bee Hive.

A sudden death occurred at Hublersburg, the particulars of which are given us by Mr. Gramley as follows: A sudden death took place yesterday morning, 27, at Jer. Swartz's, near Hublersburg. His uncle, Michael Swartz, a tanner by trade, working for Miller at Clintondale, who came up to remain a few weeks. He was subject to heart disease. On the morning aforesaid Mr. J. Swartz went out to stake some fence. Michael walked along, dug a few holes and talked very pleasantly, but soon remarked that he did not feel well. Mr. Swartz advised him to go to the house, which he did and sat down on a chair talking rationally and remarked to Mrs. Swartz that he had been out where the fence was being made, and looking away he saw the graveyard, and was wishing he was in it too; not one minute after this he dropped over the chair dead, without speaking another word. He was a brother of George Swartz dec'd, of Millheim.

—Have you seen the handsome new room added to the Bee Hive?

—Now is your time to get yourself fine stylish suits, Lewins has just received a fine line of gents clothing, made of the finest fabrics, and trimmed with the finest trimmings, he has now $25,000 worth of clothing on hand, to be sold at the lowest market prices, the firm is determined to do a large business, and Lewins with the assistance of his Aide-de-Camp Sternberg will see it done; therefore this is a rare chance to get a fine suit for little money, see for yourself, they are determined, and will sell at a low figure, Philad. Branch.

—Fiedler & Runkle are dealing out goods at the farmer's store at a wonderful rate. They have a splendid stock and are selling very low. Haines twp. is lucky in having such a store.

THE FISH LAW.

The following is a supplement to an act to prevent the distruction of fish in Spring creek and Logan branch, approved February 11th, 1865:

SEC. 1. "Be it enacted by the Senate "and House of Representatives of the Com"monwealth of Pennsylvania in general "assembly met, and it is hereby enacted "by the authority of same: That from and "after the passage of this act, it shall not "be lawful for any person or persons to "take, catch or kill any fish in or from the "waters of Spring creek or Logan branch "in the county of Centre, by means of any "set nets, dip nets, scoop nets, or any oth"er device, except by hook and line.

SEC. 2. "Every person or persons vio"lating the first section of this act shall be "subjected to the penalties imposed in the "second section of this act to which this is "a supplement, to be sued, collected and "imposed as is therein provided. Ap"proved April 11, 1866."

—Monday was very warm.

—Mr. John Musser an aged and well known citizen of Spring township, was found dead in bed on 29 ult.

—Any thing a man or boy needs to wear can be had cheaper at the Standard clothing hall than elsewhere.

—The real estate of Henry Hess, dec'd, near Woodward, was sold to Luther Kramer for $2553.

—It would hardly be possible for men to go and pay double the price for clothing when you can buy it for one half, give the Philad. Branch a trial.

—Mr. Joseph Green of Milesburg, father of F. P. Green, died on last Sabbath, aged about 85 years.

—The Philad. Branch is the head quarters for fine clothing.

Gen. Heintzleman died in Washington 1st, aged 75. He was born in Lancaster.

—Goldman of the Standard Clothing hall is determined not to be outgeneraled in offering bargains in good as well as cheap clothing. Thus far he keeps far ahead of all opposition. Call on him if you need a suit.

—The cheapest buggies are very often the dearest in the end, so let every one who needs a buggy or spring-wagon go to Murray's Coach shop to buy, not so much for low prices as for good work.

—At Lee's Centre Hall coach shops is the place to get handsome and durable buggies. Lee understands the business and puts up no rigs to deceive. He gives you the worth of your money always.

—I know how to save money, said one man to another the other day How? Why I go to the Standard Clothing hall, opposite the Brockerhoff, for my clothing, and save money in every suit I buy.

—Try your luck, you'll win sure, every time you buy a suit at the Standard Clothing Hall, where is kept the largest and best assortment of clothing outside of Philadelphia.

—For a fine trunk go to the Philad. Branch.

High Priced Butter. Dairymen often wonder how their more favored competitors get such high prices for their butter the year round. It is by always having a uniform gilt edged article. To put the "gilt edge" on, when the pastures do not do it, they use Wells, Richardson & Co's Perfected Butter Color. Every butter maker can do the same. Sold everywhere and warranted as harmless as salt, and perfect in operation.

—For a fine hat at the Philad. Branch.

—Should you be in need of a new tie, go to the Philad. Branch.

—For a square deal go to Lewins, Philad. Branch, their motto, one price to all.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against traveling over the farm of J. G. Evans especially in the direction from a point on the road to Spring Mills, near Coopperstown and leading to Georges' Valley church. All persons not heeding this notice will be dealt with according to law.
2t. J. W. EVANS.

A special despatch from Rochester regarding the crop prospects in Western New York says that fruit promises a great abundance. There is an unusual wheat acreage and a large aggregate yield. Hay and clover look poor, and the clover-worm is doing much damage.

—Remember you can always tell yourself what goods is worth, at Lewins' Philad. Branch, as his goods are marked in plain figures.

POINT PLEASANT, N. J., April 30. —Much damage was done to the peach, apple, cherry and other trees by the severe southerly rain-storm last night. The apple trees, which were in bloom, suffered the most. A strong westerly gale to-day, blowing at the rate of fifty miles an hour, is completing the havoc done by the storm last night to the fruit trees. It is almost impossible for a person to keep on his feet, and this attributed to the wind.

—There is plenty shoddy, but not in Lewins' store, give him a trial.

We witnessed on Monday the work of a grain binder in front of the courthouse The machine is drawn by one horse and binds the sheaves as perfectly as can be desired, with a wire band. One of these binders will do all the binding for a reaper, and is a wonderful add ition to agricultural implements. This binder belongs to the agricultural implement store of Alexander and Co., of which Mr. Wm. Shortlidge has the general manage ment. A large number of farmers witnessed the work of the binder and all pronounced it perfect. We direct the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Alexander and Co., in another column.

—There is no use of talking, Lewins has the largest, the most select, and best trimmed stock of clothing in Bellefonte.

—Mr. J. C. Kemp, writing from Duke Centre, M'Kean County, Pa., says: Oil is low but still lots of drilling; from where I live I can count from 75 to 100 wells drilling and down, and cant see a half mile any one way; it is just alive with people all busy. The operations are all in the mountains. The wells all flow no pumping here after drilled and tubed; they all flow from 10 to 200bbls, we are just starting a well near the house, that will be down in about 20 days, 1350 feet in depth.

— Maj. J. B. Fisher, of Penn Hall, will arrive with a large stock of spring and summer goods, purchased in Philadelphia. He will have a grand opnening on Thursday, to-day. His stock consists of Dry Goods, Notions, Hardware, Queensware, Wood and Willow ware Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Ladies' trimmed Hats, ready-made Clothing, all of which will be sold as cheap as in any other part of Centre Co. He always makes his selections personally and with the greatest care, and you can be sure to get the best goods. Give him a call before purchasing elsewhere and you will be astonished at his low prices.

MEETING OF THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The stated quarterly meeting of the Agricultural Society of Centre county was held in the Court House Monday evening, President B. W. Hale in the chair, and Maj. R. H. Foster secretary, *pro tem.* Clement Dale, chairman of the executive committee, stated that a change had been made in the superintendency of the fair grounds, by which it was expected some revenue would be derived from house rent.

Capt. Geo. M. Boal, Capt. John A. Hunter and Wm. Shortlidge were chosen delegates to attend the annual meeting at the State College to elect trustees.

Mr. Shortledge addressed the meeting at some length on the apparent lack of interest of the farmers of our county in not attending the meetings, who thought it entirely proper that they should do so occasionally, at least, and make known their views on the subject of progsessive agriculture.

John Rishel, Esq, Capt Geo. M. Boal, of Potter, and Albert Owen, of Philipsburg, also addressed the meeting. The executive committee was requested to hold meetings between now and the fair, after which the meeting adjourned.

TWENTY-FOUR YEARS IN HER CRADLE.

The Lock Haven *Journal*, in its issue of the 23d inst., gives the following account of a young lady at Wolfs Store this county, who has been confined to her cradle since birth, a period of twenty-four years.

At Wolf's Store, Centre county, resides a family named Minich, which has for a member a young lady now aged 24 years who has never been able to sit up a minute. From her infancy she was afflicted with a remarkable growth of the head, the other parts of the body remaining slender and powerless. Instead of the perietal bones uniting at the top they separated, and the "soft spot" common to children under one year, remains yet, while the entire head is elongated and has a circumference about as large as that of a common peck measure. She is about five feet in length and has spent all her days in the cradle. It is impoible for her to raise her head by any muscular exertion, and she requires the same attention that was necessay when a mere baby. She is quite sensible and converses with members of her own family, but is exceedingly averse to strangers. The eye of curiosity so often obtained upon unfortunate beings of this class, causes her to wince and blush and gives signs of uneasiness, showing a native sensitiveness She seems to bide her wearisome situation with a resignation seldom found in the human kind.

MR. TROUT AND THE GYPSY.

HOW SHE OBTAINED A PACKAGE OF $10,000 TO CONJURE WITH.

Condensed from the New York Sun of 5.

David S. Trout is a rich planter of Roanoke county, Virginia, a strict church member and one of the most successful men in this county. He has several farms and lives on the line of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, close to Salem Post Office and near the Roanoke river. Yesterday, accompanied by Detective John Ween, of Richmond, and Chief Police Donovan, of Newark, he visited Brooklin and identified Matilda Worton, the gypsy fortune-teller, who is in Raymond street jail on charge of robbing him of a package containing $10,000 in greenbacks, leaving in its stead a similar package that contained strips of newspaper cut into the shape of bank notes. Mr. Trout says that in February, 1875, he received a note, signed D. T. Worton, saying that there was a natural deposit of silver on his farm. In 1876 Mrs. Worton, the gypsy woman, called on him. "She said," continued Mr. Trout, "that close to my house there was a deposit of silver containing about a million of dollars; that the mass of it was in a crude state, but that a large amount of the metal had already been mined. The silver she said, was first discovered, many years ago, by two Indian chiefs, named Curry and Mesh, who, on shifting their habitation, buried their fortunes there and put a spell over the mine, which it required a superhuman gift to break. The hiding place was sealed by a secret, and she alone could charm it away and open the mine for my benefit. I told her that if she could show me where the mine was I would give her one-half of the proceeds, but she said that she needed a package of $12,000 to handle, always in my presence, so that she could work out the secret. I didn't have so much money at hand, and I told her that I could not get it. She came to see me a number of times, and at length she said she could extract the secret of the hiding place of the mine if she could handle $10,000, but she promised that the money should never go out of my sight. At length I got the $10,000 together in bank notes and the gypsy began her incantations She counted the money, sprinkled it with earth, muttered over it and said prayers without number. When she had finished she went away, leaving the money in my hands, tied up in brown paper, and as she cautioned me not to touch it for fear I would undo her work, I put it up and kept it in fact until she returned again. She paid me several visits, and each time took out the money, examined it carefully and prayed over it. I held it for a time while she prayed and then she held it and prayed. This was done several times. At length, on May 7, 1877, she said that all of her plans were working so well that in one more visit she would charm the spell that bound the secret of the mine, and would, she thought, be able to lead me directly to it. She again took the money, and prayed over it and asked me to count it, so that I could see it was all there. 'I don't want you to think,' she said to me, 'that I would steal any of it,' I said: 'If you took that money or fooled me, I would kill you' I saw that all of my money was in the package, just as I had given it to her, and then she carefully tied it up and put a string about it. 'Now,' she said, 'the spell is broken, and in one more visit it will be cast aside. But,' she added 'no one must touch this package' I promised to lock it up, but she said she wanted me to swear to it upon the Bible. I turned to get the Bible, and the money was hardly out of my sight a moment. I turned again, and she had the package extended toward me. I swore upon the Bible that I would not open it or allow any one else to do so, and took the package. I wrote 'D. D. Trout' upon the back and made marks upon it wherever there was a fold of the paper, so that I could tell if any one disturbed it. Then I put it away. As she did not return and as my time was up when I was obliged to return the money where I had obtained it, I opened the package and found that it contained strips of newspaper cut to the size of bank notes, and that there wasn't a penny of my $10,000 left."

AN ATTEMPT TO SHOOT A DAUGHTER.

ALLENTOWN, Pa, April 27.—Peter Steiner, a contractor, of Hanover township, was arrested to-day on a charge of shooting at his daughter, with intent to kill. The daughter, Queen Stein, presided over a large boarding-house of her father's, but eloped some time ago with one of her father's employees, and when she returned her father tried to shoot her Her husband, Henry Leiby, swore out the information.

COLLISION OF FREIGHT TRAINS.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., April 27. —A freight train on the Chesapeake and Ohio ran into the rear end of a freight train going west, last night, at Waynesboro, badly wrecking an engine and fifteen cars, killing Mark Wood, a fireman, and dangerously wounding Lorenzo Smith. The west bound train, owing to the collision, was delayed seven hours.

GREAT MORTALITY AMONG HOGS.

CHICAGO, May 3.—In consequence of the hot weather and overcrowding of cars there has been a remarkable mortality among the hogs arriving here to-day It is stated that 20 car loads of dead hogs came in this morning. One car containing 101 hogs had 57 dead, 30 crippled and only 14 in good condition. Cases of 20 to 30 dead were numerous.

HOTEL BURNED.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., April 27.—Geo. Rennings' Lehigh Mountain hotel, at South Bethlehem, was destroyed by fire to-day. Loss $5,000.

(Dem. State Convection—continued from 2nd page.)

and economies enforced by the democratic party, since its advent to power in congress, have saved to the people many millions of dollars, and we believe that a like result would follow its restoration to power in the state of Pennsylvania.

Eighth. That the democratic party being the natural friend of the workingman and having throughout its history, stood between him and oppression, renews its expression of sympathy for labor and its promise of protection to its rights.

Ninth. That we look with alarm and apprehension upon the pretentions of the great transportation companies to be above the fundamental law of this commonwealth which governs all else within our borders, and until they accept the constitution of 1873 in good faith, they should remain objects of the utmost vigilance and jealousy by both legislature and people.

Tenth. That the recent attempt under the personal direction of ruling republican leaders to debauch the legislature by wholesale bribery and corruption (and take from the commonwealth four millions of dollars, for which its liability had never been ascertained, is a fresh and alarming evidence of the aggressiveness of political rings) and should receive the signal condemnation of the people at the polls.

Eleventh. That the great fraud of 1876-77, by which, upon a false count of the electoral votes of three states, the candidate defeated at the polls was seated in the presidential chair, and for the first time in American history, the will of the people was set aside, under a threat of military force, was the most deadly blow ever aimed at our system of representative government To preserve the country from the horrors of a second civil war, the democratic party submitted for the time, in firm and patriotic faith that the people would peacefully redress the great wrong and signally rebuke the dark crime when they should come to vote in 1880. "That issue proceeds and dwarfs every other. It imposes a more sacred duty upon the people of the Union than ever addressed the conciences of a nation of freemen.

Twelfth. That this convention is opposed to the abrogation of the two thirds rule in the national convention of the democratic party.

The selection of four delegates at large to the national convention was next in order.

Mr. Vaux named Hons. W. S. Stenger, of Franklin, and W. L. Scott, of Erie.

Mr T. J. Barger, of Philadelphia, named Hons. Lewis C. Cassidy, of Philadelphia, and R. Milton Speer, of Huntington.

There being no others named these gentlemen were declared the choice of the convention at large,

Hon. S. R. Peale has been chosen a member of the Dem. State Central committee for this district.

For electors at large Hons. Robert E. Monaghan, of Chester, and W. H. Playford, of Fayette, were named.

A delegate then named Mr. James P Barr, of Pittsburg Mr. Monaghan attempted to withdraw but he was not permitted to do so, and was unanimously elected.

The ayes and nays were then called for the remaining elector at large, and Mr. Playford was elected by a vote of 133 to 110½.

The following named gentlemen were placed in nomination for the supreme bench: Hons. Geo. A. Jenks, of Jefferson, Pearson Church, Crawford, E. J. Fox, Northampton; James Bredin, Butler. The vote announced stood:

Fox	77	Church	9
Jenks	137	Bredin	5

The chair announced that Hon. Geo. A. Jenks, of Jefferson, is the nominee of the democratic party for supreme judge.

Mr. Robert A. Packer, of Bradford, then placed the name of Edward Herrick, esq., of Bradford county, in nomination for auditor general.

Mr. Richard Vaux nominated Col. R. P. Dechert, of Philadelphia. The roll was called and the vote stood:

Dechert	133½
Herrick	83½

Mr. James of Northampton, said that as a fitting close to the work of peace and harmony, he moved that Hon Andrew H. Dill be named as the chairman of the state committee. Mr. Dill was elected by acclamation.

After the chairman had requested that the names of the state committee be handed in to the secretaries the convention adjourned *sine die.*

RAIN AND WIND.

Particu ars of the Storm in Mississippi, Sunday Night.

Meridian, Miss., April 27.—The cyclone which wrought such destruction of life and property at Macon, Miss., Sunday night struck the railroad depot and houses in that locality about 8 30 o'clock and had its origin a short distance from the principal scene of the disaster, and extending, as far as has been heard, ten miles from Macon, blowing down a number of negro cabins on the Reed place, but injuring no one. The path of the cyclone was one hundred and fifty yards wide. Mrs Hordon was decapitated and her head was not found at last accounts. One family took refuge in a cellar and all escaped except a negro girl, who was killed before reaching it. A car standing on the railroad track was blown through a house occupied by J. Blackwell and family, injuring all, but not dangerously. A number of animals were killed.

CUBA.

Havana, April, 26, 1880.—According to advices received at the headquarters of the army since April 1, the insurgents have lost 42 killed, 14 wounded and 49 taken prisoners. In addition to these, 227, of whom 124 were armed, have surrendered, with their families, to the authorities The Spanish troops in the same time have lost 21 killed and 29 wounded.

OVER LOUISVILLE FALLS.

A PASSENGER STEAMER SWEPT OVER THE DAM AND DASHED TO PIECES IN THE RAPIDS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 28.—The steamer Alice, en route for St. Louis from Pittsburg, met with an accident here this morning, on the falls of the Ohio. The Alice was laden to the guards with freight and passengers. She moved out from the foot of the wharf at nine a. m., and it was discovered a few moments later that her machinery had broken. The pilots whistled for help, but before responce could be given the current, which is fearfully swift above the falls, caught the boat and swent her with lightning rapidity over the government dam that separates canal and falls at this point. The craft was unable to help herself, and amid the greatest excitement on board, and on shore, was danced along toward the Kentucky and Indiana bridge. Her side struck a pier, and swinging around so that she almost overturned, the boat whirled swiftly over the rocks, bouncing up and down like a ball. She drifted down the river and sunk just above Tarascou's mill, two miles below with the water on her cabin floor. When she was let go her chimneys were carried overboard by the network of the bridge. She is badly broken and will proablyprove a total loss. The passongers were taken off. No lives were lost.

THE EXPLOSION IN THE WINTER PALACE.

LONDON, April 28.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg to the *Daily News* says; The workman Shevitch, arrested for causing the explosion in the Winter Palace on the 17th of February, and who is reported to have confessed the deed, left the St. Petersburg University in 1870. He was known there as entertaining visionary schemes. After leaving the University he associated himself with the revolutionists, and in accordance with their frequent habit learned a trade in order to more readily influence the working class. He was known at the palace as a clever carpenter, and has been recognized by some of the officers of the palace for whom he worked.

Stephen Pillsbury, who was found almost decapitated in his father's barn, at Chelsea, Mass., suicided in a peculier manner. The instrument of death was a perfectly executed guillotine, which the ingenious suicide had probably spent a month in manufacturing The machine consisted of two perpendicular pieces of joist about two feet apart and reaching from the floor to the roof of the barn. About six feet from the floor had been adjusted in a piece of wood a large, sharp axe, so that it moved up and down in a groove. This axe was held in its place by a water-pot filled with water, attached to a lever, which in turn was made to support the axe. A hole had been made in the water-pot, so that when sufficient water had leaked from it to overcome the leverage above the axe would fall. When all arrangements had been made the young man got upon his knees, with ether to his mouth, and awaited death.

DEATH FROM FRIGHT.

MONTREAL, April 30, 1880.—A singular fatality occured at McDougall's Foundry this afternoon. A moulder named Couvrette fell into a boiler full of molten iron, and his brother, working near by, went to his assistance, and both were probably fatally burned. They were badly disfigured before they could be rescued, and presented a terrible spectacle as they were carried to the hospital. Mrs. Tourville was standing at her door and saw them pass. She was holding a child in her arms, and hastily handing it to a neighbor exclaimed:—Take my child! My eyes are turning yellow." She fell to the earth and was dead from fright in half an hour afterward.

Tular Lake bed in Hanford, Cal., is five miles from where it was four years ago. On the land reclaimed by the change are found the remains of a corral and cabin, and irrigating ditches can be traced running in straight lines. Wheat is now growing on the bed of the old lake.

Six hundred barrels of whiskey were lost by the sinking of the steamer Arabian in the Missouri River twenty-two years ago. All attempts to raise it failed; but now the course of the river has changed, and the whiskey, which now lies forty feet under the sand, is to be dug for.

MARKETS.

Philadelphia, May 2,—Wheat $1.25.

Spring Mills Market.

Wheat No1 $1.12
Rye, 65c
Corn, ears, per bu. now, .38c
Corn old. 45c.
Oats, 30c.
Buckwheat, 50c.
Cloverseed, $3.00 to $3 75
Plaster, ground per ton, $10.00
Flour, per bbl $6.00
Potatoes per bu. 20c
Butter, 20c.
Tallow, 6c.
Lard, 6c.
Ham, 10c
Shoulders, 7c.
Bacon or side, 7c.
Eggs per doz., 10c.
Corrected weekly by I. J. Grenoble.

NEW ENTERPRISE.

A LEXANDER & CO.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT
—AND—
SEED STORE.
BELLEFONTE, PA.

They mean by this all the name imports, that is, to deal in and to furnish to farmers at the lowest possible price everything in the shape of an agricultural implement that farmers use, including SEEDS of all kinds

At present we have on hand and are the authorized agents for the sale of the OLIVER CHILLED PLOW, made at South Bend, Indiana It is the best chilled plow now made; also the Keystone and iron beam plows made at Centre Hall. No better plows than these can be had for the same amount of money. Also the Centre Hall Cornplanter. We need say nothing about the merits of this planter, as the 200 now in use in Centre county demonstrate them to be the best

HARROWS and CULTIVATORS of the latest improved patterns

MOWERS, REAPERS and GRAIN BINDERS.—Of these we sell the Osburn either as separate Mowers, Combined Reapers and Mowers, single Harvesters or as Combined Reapers and Binders

THE WHEELER, No 6, as a combined machine, is the best machine of the kind in the market.

THE GREATEST IMPROVEMENT OF THE AGE is the Norristown Gleaner and Binder. Call and see it. It is wonderfully perfect.

Any boy twelve years old, with one horse, will follow and bind all the grain that any Reaper will cut, no matter whether it be a side delivery or a dropper. It not only binds but gleans, and will save the price of the machine in one year, by taking up from the stubble that which is now lost.

THE McSHERRY GRAIN DRILL, either with or without broadcast boes, with or without fertilizer and seed sowing attachments. It is the best grain drill for all purposes in the market.

THE GEISER THRESHER AND SEPERATOR —The reputation of this machine is so well established that we can say nothing about it that the people do not know. Any person wanting one, or in need of repairs for those now in the county, please call.

WAGONS, CARRIAGES, BUGGIES and PHAETONS —We are agents for the sale of the celebrated CONKLIN WAGON, the reputation of which is so well established, also of the CORTLAND PLATFORM SPRING WAGONS. Carriages, Phaetons, and Buggies All are warranted. Call and see specimens and examine catalogues as to styles and prices before buying elsewhere. Catalogues furnished on application

PLASTER AND FERTILIZERS — Cayuga plaster finely ground, as good as the best Nova Scotia, at the low price of $7 50 per ton. Peruvian Guano sold on orders only. Phosphates always on hand. Special manures for different crops sold to suit orders at manufacturers prices.

POWDER —We are Dupont's agents. Blasting, Sporting and Rifle powder on hand and sold at wholesale prices; also fuse.

GRAIN —After the growing crop is harvested we will be prepared to pay the highest market price for all kinds of grain.

COAL.—Our yard is always stocked with the best Anthracite Coal which we sell at lowest price

Lime.—We make the best white lime in the State Its properties for Mechanical and agricultural purposes exceed all others

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.—We are the agents in Centre county and will supply all parties wishing good and true scales at their lowest price

We extend an invitation to everybody in want of anything in our line to call at our store rooms opposite the Bush House, and see what we have, and learn from those in attendance more paticularly the scope of our business

Bellefonte May 6 ALEXANDER & CO.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of Joseph Shirk late of Potter twp., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them, duly authenticated by law for settlement.

H. C. SHIRK.
Potters Mill's
B. D. BRISBIN
Centre Hall
6may6t Admr's

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE —

Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned on the Estate of Michael Decker Sr late of Gregg twp., dec'd, all person knowing themselves indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them duly authenticated without delay for settlement.

MICHAEL DECKER Jr.
GREENE DECKER.
SUSAN DECKER.
Executors.

THIS SPACE IS RESERVED FOR THE

Philadelphia Branch of No. 26 North Third Street, Philadelphia,

ONE PRICE

CLOTHING HOUSE,

(SUCCESSORS TO J. NEWMAN, JR.)

ALL CLOTHING 25 PER CENT. LOWER THAN EVER BEFORE SOLD IN BELLEFONTE. CLOTHING OF A BETTER GRADE THAN EVER BEFORE SOLD IN THIS COUNTY. PERFECT SATISFACTION GUARANTEED TO ALL CUSTOMERS. ALL GOODS PLAINLY MARKED. ANYTHING IN THE LINE OF CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS. NO MISREPRESENTATION, ALL CLOTHING OUR OWN MANUFACTURE. AND WHICH THEY WILL RETAIL AT WHOLESALE PRICES

29Jan

☞COME AND SEE!☜ ☞COME AND SEE!☜ ☞COME AND SEE!☜

SAMUEL LEWINS, Manager.

Tribute of Respect.

At the regular meeting of the Centre County Medical Society held in Bellefonte, April 28th, 1880, Dr. Thomas R. Hayes reported the death of Dr. P. D. Neff, of Centre Hall, and moved that a committee of three be appointed to draft suitable resolutions and also prepare a biographical sketch of our deceased brother, to be published in the "Transaction" of the State Medical Society. The committee prepared the following report, which on motion was received:

WHEREAS, Death has again suddenly visited our society and taken away one of the oldest of our members:

Resolved, That while we bew in humble submission to this dispensation of Divine will in removing from our midst our late associate in medicine and honored member of this society, we feel that his death is sincerely mourned by the entire community to whom he had devoted a long and active life of usefulness.

Resolved, That we offer the members of his bereaved family our sympathy and condolence in their great sorrow and affliction.

Resolved, That the secretary forward a copy of these proceedings to the family of the deceased and also to the county papers for publication. Signed,

J. D SMITH, M. D.
P. H VANVALZAH, M. D.,
W. A. JACOBS, M. D.

THOMAS R. HAYES, M. D., *Secretary.*

Colorado has 100,000 acres of land under irrigation.

The fruit and vegetable business from Florida to Northern and Western cities has grown from about 25.000 boxes in 1874 to 950,000 in 1880.

The Manchester *Guardian's* correspondent at Ragusa says: "The situation in Northern Albania is most serious. The combined Albanian clans, numbering 15,000 men, are advancing to attack the Movatscha Vally, and, if possible, to recover Podgoritza."

MARRIED.

On the 22d inst., Mr. John L. Heckman, of Hublersburg, and Miss Ellen S Markle, of Walker township, Centre county, Pa.

March 25th, 1880, by S. E. Furst, Mr. Henry Stone, of Boalsburg, and Miss Nancy J. Resides, of Buffalo Run, all of Centre county Pa.

Sellers' Fifty years before the public. Pronounced by all to be the most *pleasant* and *efficacious* remedy *now in use*, for the *cure* of coughs, colds, croup, hoarseness, tickling sensation of the throat, whooping cough, &c. *Over a million bottles sold within the last few years.* Gives immediate relief wherever used, and has had from the cough mixtures now in use. Sold by all druggists at 25c

Cough Syrup! the power to impart benefit that *cannot* be

NEW RICH BLOOD.

Sending health in every fiber of the system is rapidly made by that remarkable preparation, LINDSEY'S IMPROVED BLOOD SEARCHER. For the speedy cure of Scrofula, Wasting, Mercurial Disease, Eruptions, Erysipelas, vital decay, and every indication of impoverished blood. 'Lindsey's Blood Searcher is the one remedy that can always be relied upon. Druggists sell it.

Aug. 1.
R. E. Sellers & Co., Prop'rs, Pittsburgh, Pa. 1my
For sale by D. J. Murray, Centre Hall. nr

Now is the Time!

NEW STOCK.

AT

Wolf's Stand.

DRY GOODS
OF
Every Description
SUCH AS

DOMESTICS, DRESS GOODS EMBROIDERIES, WHITE GOODS, NOTIONS. LADIES' READY-MADE SUITS, PARASOLS, UMBRELLAS, FANCY GOODS, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, ETC., ETC.

ALSO
A LARGE STOCK OF
GROCERIES
HARDWARE,
CARPETS,
ETC., ETC.,
PRICES LOWER THAN EVER

The Biggest Boom.

In Haines Twp.

AT FIEDLER & RUNKLE'S.

FARMERS STORE.

Where you find an immense stock of Dry Goods,
Notions,
Hardware,
Queensware
and Groceries, and

THE CHEAPEST OF ALL,

and Best Bargains.
ap22 6t Go and See.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

For Scrofula, and all scrofulous diseases, Erysipelas, Rose or St. Anthony's Fire, Eruptions and Eruptive diseases of the skin, Ulcerations of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, Lungs, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Blotches, Tumors, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Ulcers, Sores, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pain in the Bones, Side and Head, Female Weakness, Sterility, Leucorrhœa, arising from internal ulceration, and uterine disease, Syphilitic and Mercurial diseases, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, General Debility, and for Purifying the Blood.

This Sarsaparilla is a combination of vegetable alteratives—Stillingia, Mandrake, Yellow Dock—with the Iodides of Potassium and Iron, and is the most efficacious medicine yet known for the diseases it is intended to cure.

Its ingredients are so skilfully combined that the full alterative effect of each is assured, and while it is so mild as to be harmless even to children, it is still so effectual as to purge out from the system those impurities and corruptions which develop into loathsome disease.

The reputation it enjoys is derived from its cures, and the confidence which prominent physicians all over the country repose in it proves their experience of its usefulness.

Certificates attesting its virtues have accumulated, and are constantly being received, and as many of these cases are publicly known, they furnish convincing evidence of the superiority of this Sarsaparilla over every other alterative medicine. So generally is its superiority to any other medicine known that we need do no more than to assure the public that the best qualities it has ever possessed are strictly maintained.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE —

Letters of administration on the estate of Polly Hastinger, late of Gregg twp., dec'd having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said decedent are requested to make immediate payment, and persons having claims against the estate will present them authenticated for settlement.

DANIEL BARTGES,
22ap 6t Adm'r

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE —

Letters of administration on the estate of P. D. Neff, late of Centre Hall, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said decedent are

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND NOTES.

Great revivals are going on among the Methodist churches in Sweden.

There are, it is said, 150,000 German Protestants in Brazil, the majority of whom are Lutherans. They are very poorly supplied with pastors and churches.

At the recent annual meeting of the National Bible society, of Scotland, it was stated that the society had issued during the last year 415,933 copies, including 294,516 Bibles and New Testament—a circulation surpassed only in the exceptional war years of 1870, 1871 and 1878.

Chicago has 213 churches, besides twenty mission chapels and eleven Adventist and Spiritualists societies. The Catholics have thirty-four of the churches, the Baptists twenty-four, the Lutherans twenty-four, the Methodists nineteen, the Presbyterians eighteen, and the Episcopalians, Congregationalists and Hebrews ten each.

The summary of the Methodist Missionary society's foreign missions for 1879 shows that there are 59 missionaries and 57 assistants, besides 32 agents of the Women's society, 271 native preachers, 25,761 members, 9,671 probationers, and 276 churches and chapels. The missions are in India, Africa, China, Bulgaria, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Mexico and South America. The missionary contributions of the various missions was last year $8,171. The total of members and probationers is 35,532, as against 27,687 in the previous year, showing a net gain of 7,845.

At the recent celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the birthday of Mrs. Maggie Van Cott, the revivalist, it was stated that in the twelve years of her ministry she has traveled 143,417 miles, held 9,853 religious meetings, spent 17,971 hours in religious gatherings, preached 4,294 sermons, written 9,853 letters, and seen 32,143 souls converted.

The Women's Bible Readers' society, of Philadelphia, (Episcopal), reports for the past year: Visits made, 37,135; religious exercises held, 21,880; books, papers, etc., distributed, 47,001; church members added, 132; induced to attend church, 720; Bibles and Testaments given, 535; situations or homes found, 226; money given, $793.66.

The fifty colored theological students, of the Richmond (Va.) Baptist institute, have decided to quit playing croquet and baseball because some of the deacons of the colored churches felt aggrieved thereat. They said to the old deacons: We do not believe there can be any sin in our taking such exercise; but if it hurts your conscience, we will play croquet and baseball no more while the world standeth.

It is stated that in the Presbyterian church North only two and a half per cent. of its ministry are foreign missionaries. The Congregationalists send the largest per cent. of all branches of the American church—that is, 4.39. The Presbyterians South are next, with 1.33; the Baptists of the North have 1.01; the Episcopal church, .57. Southern Baptists, out of 9,145 ministers, send six to foreign fields.

Women Voting.

Miss Louise M. Alcott, in a letter to the *Woman's Journal* about the Concord, Mass., election, at which women voted for the first time for school committee, thus describes the scene and reports her impressions: The moderator (who is also the registrar, and has most kindly and faithfully done his duty to the women, in spite of his own difference of opinion) then announced that the ladies would prepare their votes and deposit them before the men did. No one objected, we were ready, and filed out in good order, dropping our votes and passing back to our seats as quickly and quietly as possible, while the assembled gentleman watched us in solemn silence. No bolt fell on our audacious heads, no earthquake shook the town, but a pleasing surprise created a general outbreak of laughter and applause, for scarcely were we seated when Judge Hoar rose and proposed that the polls be closed. The motion was carried before the laugh subsided, and the polls were closed without a man's voting—a perfectly fair proceeding, we thought, since we were allowed no voice on any other question. The business of the meeting went on, and the women remained to hear the discussion of ways and means, and see the officers elected with neatness and dispatch by the men who appeared to run the town pretty much as they pleased. At five o'clock the housewives retired to get ten for the exhausted gentlemen, some of whom certainly looked as if they would need refreshments of some sort after their labors. I was curious to observe, as the women went out, how the faces which had regarded them with disapproval, derision, or doubt when they went in, now smiled affably, while several men hoped the ladies would come again, asked how they liked it and assured them that there had not been so orderly a meeting for years. One of the pleasant sights to my eyes was a flock of schoolboys watching with great interest their mothers, aunts and sisters, who were showing them how to vote when their own emancipation day came. Another was the spectacle of women sitting beside their husbands, who greatly enjoyed the affair, though many of them differed in opinion and had their doubts about the suffrage question. Among the new voters were the descendants of Major Buttrick, of Concord fight renown, and of Hancock and Quincy, and others whose grandfathers or great-grandfathers had been among the first settlers of the town. A goodly array of dignified and earnest women, though some of the "first families" of the historic towns were conspicuous by their absence.

Eugenie's Crown.

A recent London letter says: The ex-Empress Eugenie before starting for Zululand presented her imperial crown to the Church of Notre Dame des Victoires, Paris. It is of great value on account of its artistic composition and the number of precious stones it contains. After the empress' flight from France the new government ordered that all the valuables of the imperial family, including the crown, the sceptre and the sword of state, should be deposited with the Bank of France. But a rumor soon got abroad that the empress' crown, together with the celebrated regent diamond, had been secretly forwarded to London to the care of the Rothschilds. A little later the gossips affirmed that it had been sold by Dr. Evans, the American dentist, and that the proceeds had been applied to the support of the empress at Chiselhurst. The true account of her flight and of the valuables she took with her, has recently been published. It appears that when Prince Metternich appeared at the Tuileries and bade the empress hasten her departure she went hurriedly into her bedroom, put on a brown waterproof cloak, a round traveling hat, took a green parasol, began to collect in great haste all the miniatures of the emperor, of her son, of her sister, the Duchesse d'Alde, and of her niece, and put them into a lapis lazuli box, which, however, in the haste of her flight she was destined to leave behind. "Make haste, madam, I hear cries; they are mounting the stairs; they are coming!" cried M. Nigra. Prince Metternich went boldly into the bedroom and took the empress by the arm. Every one had, more or less, lost their presence of mind. The empress left without taking any money with her, although there was about 40,000 francs in the drawers, and Marshal Vaillant, who had had a thought of this, and bringing some rouleaux of gold with him, had, with the greatest difficulty, succeeded in entering the palace by the gate in the Rue de Rivoli, arrived too late to give them to the empress. She was driven to the hotel of Dr. Evans, who supplied her with money. She was then putting on the hands of Sir John Burgoyne, who conveyed her across the channel, and when she set foot on British shores she was almost penniless. In the subsequent arrangement of her affairs, after the commune, many of her valuables, and among them the crown, were restored to her.

A pretty anecdote is told of a little girl to whom the unseen world is very real. "Why, we does God live, mammie?" she asked one evening after saying her prayers. "He lives in heaven, my dear, in the celestial city, whose streets are paved with gold." "Oh, yes, I know that, mamma," she said with great solemnity, "but what's his number?"—*Harper's Young People.*

FOR THE FAIR SEX.

Fashion Notes.

Parasols to match are now sold with the most elegant ready-made promenade costumes.

Satin de Lyon fichus and dolmans are faced with either scarlet or "buttercup" satin.

Fine nainsook embroidery with Torchon lace sewed on the edge is used for trimming ladies' underclothing.

New parasols have the linings placed underneath the ribs which are painted scarlet or gilt in Chinese fashion.

Silk mitts in fancy colors are among the novelties, and it is expected they will be worn extensively in the summer.

Spanish lace, embroidered with pearl beads, will be one of the most stylish garnitures for dressy white bonnets during the season.

Soft, wide ribbons are used for waist belts. They are wrinkled in the tying, and form a large bow with short ends at the left side of the front.

The kilt-plaited skirt will be retained for children's wear, nothing prettier or more appropriate for ordinary costumes having made its appearance.

Languedoc lace, which is the rage just at present, comes in two shades, coffee and cream, both of which are used to trim pure white dresses.

Skilled American tastes are toning down the too strong contrasts of French models, so that blonde and brunette American styles are better suited.

A lovely button to trim suits of the new shades of purple, is an exact copy of the pansy. It is made of enamel on a metal foundation like the earrings worn by young girls.

White dresses of satin or silver brocade are enriched with lace in graceful cascades and white jet embroideries upon lace, into which pearls and shell work are introduced.

Pretty long handled fans, oval in shape, are covered with pale blue satin trimmed around with two rows of quilled Breton lace. A small cluster of buttercups or daisies adorns the center.

The new and beautiful cotton crape material, fleur de the, is a formidable rival to other summer fabrics. It is extremely fine and delicate, precisely like crape, and retains the crinkled appearance after being washed.

Cotton goods this season closely imitate the dashing novelties exhibited in more costly productions. Momie cambrics have garnitures of broche and flowered patterns, and percales are bordered in Oriental designs.

Beads are in great demand for trimming purposes, and come in beautiful tints of bronze, sapphire, garnet, gold, silver and changeable hues called colored mire colors. Beautiful effects can be obtained by variegated styles of beading.

The newest stockings are of sewing silk, knit in the various fashionable colors, in lace patterns and odd designs. Embroideries are much used upon self-colored stockings, and very choice articles are of exquisitely fine texture, with lace either let in or woven of the silk. Some, like new hose, are beautifully embroidered with floss and beads, in any and all colors to match the costume.

A Return to the Fashions of Our Grandmothers.

Glancing at the fashion books of fifty and even seventy years ago, it is curious to note how in many points we are returning to the modes then in vogue. Nothing but short dresses were to be seen half a century ago; the skirts were just long enough to show the shoes and boots, and were trimmed with satin rouleaux and bias folds. The fashionable colors were Christmas holly green, scarlet, pink, clarence blue, giraffe yellow, poneean, camel's hair brown, Indian red, cuscolored yellow, mocassa brown, apricot, olive, peau de serpent, burrage blue, Egyptian sand, Indian red and violet shot with bottle green—for shot silks were coming in then, as they are with us now. The January of 1828 was particularly damp and cold, and silk and satin pelisses were the rage, but, like short princess dresses, reaching to the knee, with a lace cape over the shoulders. These pelisses were also worn in the evening, cut low in the neck, and showed robings of white satin in front. Shawls and scarf shawls were coming in also, and feather trimmings found special favor. The hats worn were large, and dress hats were adopted with full evening dress, made of satin and gauze, with blonde lappets and plumes of ostrich or marabout feathers or floral wreaths, birds of paradise being arranged inside and out. They were placed far back on the head. It is to be hoped that we shall not readopt anything so startling as a hat of paradise yellow, lined with crimson velvet, trimmed with white puffings and yellow ribbon brocaded black, as worn by a belle of that day. There is much to learn in avoiding past follies. Our dresses have of late clung closely to the figure, but have never as yet attained the scantiness of those times. The skirts were always scanty, as well as short, and trimmed often with one or two gathered flounces, scalloped at the edge, surmounted by one or two rows of satin ribbon en rouleaux; the bodices full and banded, the sleeves large and puffed. Such bodices and puffed sleeves are coming in again, as well as short dresses for evening, which may, and very likely will, resolve themselves into short princesses, not unlike pelisses.

Making a King Sing.

An Englishman arrived at Paris some days before the revolution of July, 1830. He very eagerly sought to inspect the interior court of the Palais Royal, where the prince, Louis Philippe of Orleans, was receiving deputations that came to him from all parts of the country, villagers with the mayor and drummer at their head, brave fellows well furnished with addresses and often excited by the fatigues of the road and the heat of the day.

The Englishman, on arriving, asked if Louis Philippe had made his appearance.

"Certainly," they answered him, "he is just retired."

"Ah! I am very sorry for that," he said. "I am come to Paris to see him."

"Never mind," said one near him; "I will show him to you." So he shouted out: "Vive Louis Philippe! Vive la Charte!" and the multitude cried out the same.

A window opened over a balcony, the prince appeared, humbly saluted the crowd, and retired.

"Ah! I am very glad indeed," said the Englishman; "but I have heard some say that one might see him with the tricolored flag, and surrounded by his family."

"That is very easy," said the other; "give me some sous, and he will come forth."

"Indeed! Here are some, with great pleasure," said the Englishman, handing a franc to his neighbor.

Immediately a voice raised the couplet, which a thousand voices immediately repeated:

> Soldier, with the tricolor flag,
> Who from Orleans bearest it," etc.

And the couplet did not cease to be heard before the prince, surrounded by his family and holding the three-colored flag, came forth to salute the crowd.

There was silence for a short time. Then the complaisant neighbor, turning toward the ear of the Englishman, said: "Now shall I make him sing? As it is rather a difficult matter, you will have to give me ten francs."

"I will do so willingly," said the Englishman, assured by the success of the former exagements.

Then the man, with his ten francs, exerted himself and shouted with others around him so eagerly and lustily, "Vive le roi? Vive la Charte! la Marseillaise!" that at the end of twenty minutes Louis Philippe presented himself again before a large crowd exulting with impatience and joy.

The Marseillaise was lustily raised by the crowd. The sovereign was about to retire from the balcony, but stopped in the midst of the applause, and sang with the people, marking time with his feet.

The story relates that the king-exhibitor, addressing the Englishman, said to him: "Now if you give me one hundred francs he shall dance." But the other, thinking the the show had gone far enough, went away.

Some may think this anecdote comes from a suspicious source. It is taken word for word from the contemporary history of C. A. Daubin, a work in use among students of philosophy. It appeared to the learned professor to be so characteristic that he thought it worth relating, although at first sight it appeared to him unworthy of the gravity of history.—*Leisure Hour.*

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Plant Good Potatoes.

Those who are about to plant potatoes will do well to read the following advice from the *Kansas Farmer*. Good seed is most likely to secure a good crop: Whatever variety of potatoes are planted select the best tubers for seed. Plant large, well-formed, smooth potatoes, as it is evidence of a large well-formed variety, evidence of soundness and health, evidence of perfection; and in order to produce the best of anything the surest way is to select the best to grow from. Small potatoes used for seed may, and do often, produce large, fine tubers, but they may be a small variety—some of them at least are liable to be. If they do not belong to a small tuber family then the weight of evidence is in favor of their being imperfect and unripe, consequently weak and unhealthy. Such stock, either of animals or vegetables, is not fit to propagate from. Nature stores in the perfect seed what is required to promote and perpetuate the vigorous and hardy plant. By carefully selecting the best of everything to plant, the finest grain, fruit, roots and other vegetables can be produced with reasonable certainty; but if this fundamental law is neglected the chances are in favor of a large per cent. of inferior produce. The same natural law governs in the vegetable that is acknowledged to be so potent in the animal kingdom. Like produces like, and faults and imperfections seem to be more readily transmitted than the more desirable qualities. Very much better crops could be raised if farmers gave this subject more study, and acted upon the well-established principles of production. Many years ago, and in a period of our agricultural history when new varieties of any form were extremely rare, an observant farmer of Pennsylvania, acting on the principle that perfect grain could only be insured by using perfect seed, originated a superior variety of wheat, which he named "barrel wheat." This he did by holding the sheaves of wheat in his hands by the butts and beating the tops over a barrel. The large, plump, perfect grains would fly out and none others. This wheat was used as seed, and the same practice to procure seed being followed a few years, produced what seemed to be a new variety of wheat, but which was only the result of a practical application of the natural law of selecting the fittest. This anecdote is a practical illustration of using none but the very best for seed. Unripe, small potatoes are not fit for seed; neither are overgrown, hollow-hearted tubers. They are weak and imperfect; the latter, like all abnormal monsters, unhealthy.

Recipes.

COOKIES.—Two cups of sugar, one-half cup of butter, one cup of sweet milk, teaspoonful of baking powder, caraway seed if liked, and flour enough to roll out.

CORN MEAL PUDDING.—Quart of corn meal, scalded to a mush, cup of suet chopped fine, cup of raisins seeded, and a small teaspoonful of salt. Boil three hours in buttered steamer. Eat with syrup or sauce.

A farmer recently jumped into a well because his wife ran him into debt. He found, however, that he couldn't get his head above water any better after he got there.—*Boston Transcript.*

SPANISH CUSTARD.—If your family numbers six, take eight yolks of eggs, eight teaspoonfuls of sugar, beaten very light, adding flavor if you like; put over a slow fire, stirring all the time until quite thick; then have small saucers, either of glass or china, and pour some on each saucer; to be served in this way cold; powdered almonds are very delicious on it.

TEA CAKES.—To each pound of flour allow a dessert-spoonful of cream of tartar, one egg, half a pint of milk, two spoonfuls of melted butter, two spoonfuls of sugar. Rub the dry ingredients together, then quickly mix in the milk with the butter, then the beaten egg; cut into biscuit form, and bake quickly in buttered pans.

CHICKEN SALAD.—Remove the skin gristle and fat, and chop the meat quite fine; add two-thirds in quantity of chopped celery, one-fourth as much chopped cucumber, pickled and celery; rub the yolks of two hard boiled eggs and one tablespoon butter together; moisten with a little milk, mix well, add salt to taste, and garnish with celery leaves.

PIG'S FEET.—If you have more than you want to use now, boil them until the bones drop out, then mince them coarsely and boil in a little of the same water, season well, pour into a crock, press down closely, and when cold cover with vinegar and it will keep until warm weather. It will be firm, like jelly, and can be cut into slices. This is very good for laboring men or those who work out of doors. There is no oil or grease for boots or shoes that can compare with the grease, when cold, skimmed off the kettle in which pig's feet have been boiled. It is very softening, and there will be just enough of the piney substance in it to make a good mixture and give a good "shine."

When to Plow.

An experienced farmer says: I know by trial that plowing land when it is very dry is nearly as hurtful as when it is very wet. But my experience is with heavy clay, or land in which clay is an important constituent. Such land when plowed dry breaks up lumpy, and subsequent rains do not dissolve the lumps. It is my opinion that there is never a more suitable condition for plowing any soil than when it has enough moisture to cause the furrows to fall loosely from the plow with no appearance of packing and no lumps.

Cleanliness.

The part which the skin plays in the regulation of bodily heat is not adequately appreciated. The envelope of complicated structure and vital function which covers the body, and which nature has destined to perform a large share of the labor of health preserving, is practicedly thrown out of use by our habit of loading it with clothes. It is needless to complicate matters by allowing it to be choked and encumbered with dirt. If the skin of an animal be coated with an impervious varnish, death must ensue. A covering of dirt is only less inimical to life. We are not now speaking of dirt such as offends the sense of decency, of those accumulations of exuded matter with which the skin must become loaded if it is habitually covered and not thoroughly cleansed. The cold bath is not a cleansing agent. A man may bathe daily and use his bath towel even roughly, but remain as dirty to all practical intents as though he eschewed cleanliness; indeed, the physical evil of dirt is more likely to ensue, because if wholly neglected, the skin would cast off its excrementitious matter by periodic perspirations with desquamation of the cuticle. Nothing but a frequent washing in water, of at least equal temperature with the skin, and soap can ensure a free and healthy surface. The feet require especial care, and it is too much the practice to neglect them. The omission of daily washings with soap and the wearing of foot coverings so tight as to compress the blood vessels and retard the circulation of the blood through the extremities, are the most common causes of cold feet. The remedy is obvious; dress loosely and wash frequently.—*Lancet.*

The Slippers on the Tomb.

Churchyard literature comprises many specimens of the laconic epitaph, but hardly any so noteworthy as one in the New church, at Amsterdam, consisting simply of two Flemish words, "*Effen nyt*," meaning exactly. The following is the history of this brief epitaph, as transcribed in my old scrapbook—I don't remember where I got it: These words are inscribed on an ancient monument of whitish marble, on which there is also sculptured a pair of slippers. The story runs that a gentleman of the town was tolerably wealthy, and above all things good living conceived the notion that he would only live a certain number of years, and, desirous to leave none of his wealth unenjoyed, he made a nice calculation of his fortune, which he so apportioned for every year he was to live (according to his notion) as to last exactly the same time with his life. Curiously enough, it so happened that his calculations did not deceive him, for he died exactly at the time he had previously reckoned, and had then so far exhausted his estate that, after paying his debts, there was nothing left but a pair of slippers. His relatives buried him, and caused the slippers to be carved on his tomb, with the laconic epitaph, "Exactly."—*Notes and Queries.*

THE RED RIVER VALLEY.

Description of a Famous Wheat Country.

Dismiss from your mind all the associations that are called up by this word. Understand that in the West a valley is not necessarily "a hollow between hills or mountains." That is a narrow Eastern conception. As we looked out from the car window for the first time upon this famous valley, we saw a broad level plain covered with short grass, and flooded by the rising sun with red and golden light. Doubtless there were hills somewhere in the world, but they were invisible. Far away on the left a dim blue line of timber marked the course of the Red river, and another line far in front of us indicated the approach of a tributary stream. This was all that broke the lake-like expanse. We realized at once what we had heard before, that it was, in fact, a lake without any water in it.

A few words will explain the character and probable formation of the Red River valley. It is about three hundred miles long and fifty miles wide—a flat prairie, extending northward from Lake Traverse, in Minnesota, until it passes by a gentle slope beneath the water of Lake Winnipeg. About thirty miles north of the southern and higher extremity of the valley the Red river comes meandering in from the east. It is a sluggish stream, flowing in a ditch in the middle of the prairie, and is altogether inadequate in size and force to have made the valley which bears its name. When we seek an explanation of this vast alluvial plain, we must find a much larger body of water to account for its formation, and this is done by the theory which connects it with the great Missisippi system. There are many indications that the whole drainage of this region was at one time southward. The valley of the Missisippi, with its true line of continuation along the Minnesota, must have formerly contained a vastly larger body of water than now flows through it. This valley, beginning at Big Stone lake, is separated only by a slight barrier from Lake Traverse. Now imagine that a few thousand years ago the level of the continent was a little different from what it is now, a few hundred feet higher at the north, and lower at the south, and this barrier would be overcome, and all the waters of the Winnipeg basin would flow southward through the Red river and Minnesota valley into the Missisippi. The present northward outlet through the Nelson river would be stopped. There would be a mighty stream draining the whole central region of the continent into the Gulf of Mexico. Now imagine, again, that the continent is gradually depressed to the north, and elevated at the south—a change which we know from observation is still continuing along the sea coast; the result of such an oscillation will be to diminish the slope and velocity of the great southward river. It will have less and less power to cut its way through obstacles. It will be daunted by the granite ledges near Big Stone lake. It will spread out into a vast lake larger than Superior and Michigan put together. The waters of this lake will be shallow and muddy, and the deposits of alluvium very rapid. As the northward depression continues, the outlet toward the south will become more and more feeble. It will degenerate into a mere driblet. And at last the great body of water will cut a new channel northward into Hudson bay. The Nelson river, with its rocky channel and numerous rapids, bears all the marks of an outlet thus recently formed.

This is but a rough and hasty outline of the theory which has been advanced by General J. K. Warren, of the United States Engineer corps, and which is supported by him in a series of admirable reports. It may seem dry, but it offers an explanation of two very important facts—the immense fertility of the ancient lake bed, which is now called the Red River valley, and the impossibility of a route from Manitoba, through the Nelson river and Hudson bay, to England. These facts have a direct bearing on the commercial welfare of the United States, for they put the transportation of the products of the rich Northwest into the hands of our railways and steamboats.

More than two-thirds of the Red River valley lies in Minnesota and Dakota; the remaining third is in the British province of Manitoba. Two railroads have been built into the valley in the past six years—the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba, which now runs parallel with the river to St. Vincent, on the British border, where it connects with the Pembina branch of the Canadian Pacific to Winnipeg, and the Northern Pacific, which crosses the valley at right angles, and opens up the wonderfully fertile land lying on the west side of the river. The effect of this territory a great flood of emigration is now pouring. The rapid influx began in 1877. In the last quarter of that year the government land offices disposed of more than 400,000 acres in Minnesota, and during the same period the railways sold over 500,000 acres. In all, over a million acres were taken up by settlers in those last nine months, mostly in the Red River valley. Since 1872 the Northern Pacific railway has sold 800,000 acres of Red river lands. In the land districts traversed by this road the government has assigned 1,323,416 acres in the year ending June 30, 1879. Together with the lands sold by the railway during the same time, this makes the astounding total of 1,500,000 acres disposed of in two years. Embracing the same territory, present statistics show the following: Present population, 69,700; increase in past year, 19,900. Area in wheat, 1879, 281,430; increase, 96,000. Area in other crops, 79,470; increase, 20,660. Total area in cultivation, 360,900; increase, 116,660. New breaking, 1879, 133,600.—*Henry J. Van Dyke, Jr., in Harper's Magazine.*

One Can't Excel in Everything.

Ideals of excellence, if no excellences themselves, are so graduated as to fit the different orders of mind in which they take their rise. Greatness is not positive quality; it is simply a relative attribute.

The man who never succeeded in ensnaring a single "speckled beauty" from some "tortuous stream" may truthfully boast of his eminent success in catching sculpins.

The man who cannot sing may yet have a voice peculiarly adapted to crying clams, oranges or charcoal.

He who is no dancer may be good at hich-and-kick or shinny.

The man who was not born to command, to set a squadron in the field, may surpass all his acquaintances in the untiring devotion he evinces in the coloring of his merschaum.

The boy who is over at the foot of his class may still be an expert on the formation and propulsion of spitballs.

The lad who is not a pronounced success at arithmetic may be simply excellent at numble peg and taw.

The woman who cannot make a loaf of bread may excel in making frills and furbelows.

She who cannot play the simplest air on the washboard may execute the most difficult themes upon the pianoforte.

She who cannot darn a stocking may be the envy of her circle for her skill and taste in worsted work, in marrying sky-blue dogs to pink background.

The mother who cannot command the respect of her children may yet be fawned upon by half a score of male bipeds without a spot on their dainty linen or an idea in their heads.

The daughter who is too feeble to wash the dishes may dance till the small hours of the night after having been shopping all day.

The girl who cannot sew may chew gum with tireless jaw.

A great singer may not be able to smoke the mildest cigars without turning pale.

A general who has led armies on to victory may be surpassed in profanity by the raggedest boy in the city.

The hand that has penned the divinest poetry may be clownishly awkward with the billiard cue.

The man who is incapable of organizing and carrying forward gigantic business enterprises may be outdone at caucus management by the shabbiest politician in his ward.

The artist who gives birth to such exquisite creations may not be able to tie his neck-cloth near so well as Augustus, who in his turn can do nothing else.—*Boston Transcript.*

There will be general and profound sympathy with the poor grand vizier at Constantinople. They have cut his pay down from $15,000 per month to $1,000. There has been a public announcement that his wives will take in washing.

NEWS OF THE WORLD.

Eastern and Middle States.

The New York State Democratic convention for the election of delegates to the national convention was held at Syracuse, John C. Jacobs presiding. During the proceedings a committee from the Tammany hall convention, which had also assembled for a similar purpose in another hall, appeared and presented resolutions in relation "to the best means of promoting harmony and a reuniting of the Democratic party." The committee on resolutions afterward disposed of the Tammany resolutions in a report which affirmed that "this convention reciprocates every expression of a desire for the union of the Democratic party, and are persuaded that the deliberate wisdom of the national convention will result in such action as will secure the triumph of the Democratic party in the State of New York and in the Union in the ensuing presidential election." Presidential electors, headed by Abram S. Hewitt as elector-at-large, were appointed by the convention. Seventy-two delegates to the national convention were reported, headed by Lucius Robinson, Calvin E. Pratt, Rufus W. Peckham and Lester B. Faulkner as delegates-at-large. The resolutions adopted assert that the people were defrauded in the presidential election of 1876; declare that "the Democratic party of New York add to their condemnation of the electoral conspiracy of 1876 an emphatic declaration of their continued confidence in the character, ability and fitness of that distinguished citizen of New York, who was then elected to the highest office in the people's gift, and who was in his own person the object of their joint attack on his party, his fellow citizens and the cause of free government," and instruct the delegates to enter the national convention "as a unit and to act and vote as a unit in accordance with the will of a majority of the members thereof."

The Tammany convention was presided over by Amasa J. Parker. John Kelly made a long speech denouncing Samuel J. Tilden. Augustus Schell and Erastus Corning were appointed electors-at-large. The delegates at-large elected to the national convention are Amasa J. Parker, William Dorsheimer, Jeremiah McGuire and George C. Green. An address was adopted which denounces Mr. Tilden and declares that "his nomination to the presidency would be fatal to the Democratic party and an act of treason to the Democratic cause."

Colonel Bodine has been appointed captain of the American rifle team, which is to shoot a match with the Irish team in Ireland.

In New York, the other day, Alexander McDevitt, his wife, his four and a half-year-old son and his eighteen-months-old son, comprising a whole family, were arrested for intoxication and taken to the station-house on a hand-cart.

Some fifteen hundred people were enjoying the attractions of a fair in aid of a hospital, held in the well-known Madison Square garden in New York, a portion of the building suddenly fell in, burying several persons beneath the ruins. Mrs. William A. O. Hegeman, a prominent lady manager of the fair and wife of a well-known lawyer, and two other women were killed. Colonel William Tileston, of the *Turf, Field and Farm*, was fatally wounded, and about twenty other persons were more or less seriously injured.

Thirteen children died on the Bremen emigrant steamer Ohio on her last voyage to New York, and their mothers complained that the cause of death was foul air.

Frederick Crill was executed in the jail-yard at Newton, N. J., for the murder of his daughter, Mrs. Elias Babcock, at their home last June. This was the first execution in the State conducted under the law passed last year, which provides for the admission of but twenty-four people to the gallows yard. Agreeably to the provisions of the enactment, twelve persons appointed by the court and twelve selected by the sheriff were the only witnesses of the hanging, the reporters being excluded. Crill practiced law in a small way, was a man of ungovernable temper and murdered his daughter during a quarrel as to where a bushel basket should be placed.

Western and Southern States.

Charles De Young, one of the proprietors of the San Francisco *Chronicle*, was shot and killed in the office of that paper a few days ago by J. M. Kalloch, son of Gov. I. S. Kalloch, recently elected mayor of the city. It will be remembered that on the morning of August 23, 1879, Mayor Kalloch, then a candidate for office, was shot and wounded by Charles De Young. The *Chronicle* had bitterly attacked Kalloch's character and also reflected upon the representations of his father, who was dead. Kalloch retorted by charging before a large audience that the De Young brothers were illegitimate offspring. The next day Kalloch was shot and dangerously wounded by Charles De Young, the senior proprietor of the paper, who at the time narrowly escaped a lynching at the hands of Kalloch's friends. De Young was arrested, and at the time of his death was out on bail. Kalloch lingered between life and death for days, finally recovered and was elected mayor of San Francisco. The mother of the De Youngs, now in her eightieth year, is still living.

A writ of error has been granted in the case of Denis Kearney, imprisoned in the San Francisco penitentiary.

Edward Nugent and Henry J. Redemeir were hanged at St. Louis, the former for the murder of his wife while drunk, and the latter for the causeless murder of an old man named Voss. On the same day, at Lexington, S. C. Alexander Williams was hanged for the murder of Smith Fields more than four years ago.

Republican State conventions for the election of delegates to the national convention have been held in Virginia, Georgia and Oregon within the past few days.

During a storm on Lake Michigan the life-saving crew of Station No. 2 went to the relief of a wrecked vessel near Huron City, Mich. When within quarter of a mile of the vessel the life-boat was swamped. The seven men clung to the submerged boat, but chilled by long exposure and exhausted, dropped off one by one, until Captain J. B. Nash only was left. He finally drifted ashore with the boat.

A cyclone in the vicinity of Taylorsville, Ill., has caused great damage to person and property. Two children of Alonzo Cutter, Mr. T. J. Langley, and John Gessner were killed, and several other persons badly injured. A man named Watts and his wife were blown about a quarter of a mile locked in each other's arms and were found badly injured and insensible. At other points in the Northwest houses were leveled to the ground.

The following detailed account is given of the murder of the senior proprietor of the San Francisco *Chronicle* by Mayor Kalloch's son: Just before eight o'clock in the evening Charles De Young entered the business office of the *Chronicle* and stood talking with some gentlemen leaning against the counter. Directly the door opened and J. M. Kalloch entered, and drawing a pistol, without, as far as can be learned, speaking a word, began firing at De Young. The latter ran through the gate of the counter to the desk inside, Kalloch firing at him as he ran. On reaching the desk De Young turned to face his opponent with a pistol in his hand, when Kalloch, leaning over the counter, fired again, the ball striking De Young in the mouth. Kalloch then started for the door, and De Young raised his pistol as if to fire; but apparently his strength failed him, for the pistol was not discharged, and sinking backward he fell on the floor. The ball had evidently pierced the base of the brain, and in a few minutes he expired. As Kalloch ran out of the door he was seized by a citizen, and at the same time an officer came up, took him in charge and conducted him to the city prison.

The Oregon Republican State convention at Portland nominated State officers and elected six delegates to the national convention who were instructed to vote for Senator Blaine.

From Washington.

Hon. Ezra French, second auditor of the treasury, is dead.

The President has signed the bill providing for celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of the treaty of peace and recognition of American independence by holding an international exhibition of arts, manufactures, and the products of the soil and mine, in the city of New York, in the year 1883.

Foreign News.

Queen Victoria having accepted Lord Beaconsfield's resignation as prime minister, sent for Lord Hartington to form a new cabinet, but he declined the responsibility and advised the queen to consult Mr. Gladstone and Lord Granville.

The Greek consular agents in Thessaly report that the country is overrun with brigands, and that the authorities are powerless.

The world-renowned short-horn cow, the First Duchess of Oneida by the Tenth Duke of Thorndale, belonging to the English Lord Skelmersdale, has died of congestion of the liver. She was bought by Lord Skelmersdale in 1873 for $30,000.

William Ewart Gladstone has been called by Queen Victoria to the premiership of Great Britain as successor to Lord Beaconsfield.

The British troops have entered the city of Ghuznin Afghanistan after a severe battle, during which the Afghans lost more than a thousand men killed, while the English loss was nineteen killed and 115 wounded.

A fire at Folschany, Roumania, has left three hundred families homeless.

When the first installment of the United States ship Constellation's supplies for the Irish poor was transferred to the English royal dispatch vessel, Imogene, the American flag was run up on the Duke of Edinburg's ship Lively and the other queen's ships in Cork harbor. The Imogene also carried the stars and stripes as she sailed for Galway.

Among the members of Mr. Gladstone's cabinet are: Earl Granville, secretary of state for the foreign department; the Marquis of Hartington, secretary of state for India; Mr. H. C. E. Childers, secretary of state for war; Lord Selborne, lord high chancellor; Mr. Wm. E. Forster, chief secretary for Ireland; Lord Northbrook, first lord of the admiralty.

The Arctic exploring vessel Vega, escorted by a large fleet of steamers, has arrived at Stockholm. The city and adjacent coasts for many miles were splendidly illuminated. Professor Nordenskjold and party proceeded to the castle, where they were welcomed by the king. They were vociferously cheered by the people.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

Senate.

Mr. Bayard reported adversely on the bill to repeal the law prohibiting farmers from selling leaf tobacco directly to consumers without a special tax.

On Mr. Bayard's motion the House amendments to the New York exhibition bill were concurred in.

Mr. Edmunds reported from the judiciary committee regarding the alleged discrimination against the United States by the Union Pacific railways in freight rates that it such discrimination exists the ordinary remedy by suit at law is open to the government, and that no legislative steps are advisable.

The bill appropriating $100,000 for a monument at Yorktown and $20,000 for a celebration of the centennial of the surrender was opposed by Mr. Conkling on the ground that such expenses should be borne by the persons who participated in the celebration.

A bill to reinstate Colonel Marcus A. Reno, lately dismissed from the army for conduct unbecoming an officer, was introduced.

Adverse reports were presented on the bill to increase the pensions of wounded soldiers of the war of 1812, and on the bill to repeal the law prohibiting planters from selling leaf tobacco at retail.

The bills appropriating $200,000 for a public building at Denver, $150,000 for a public building at Montgomery, Ala., and $30,000 for a marine hospital at Memphis were passed.

The bill appropriating $100,000 for a monument and $20,000 for a celebration at Yorktown, Va., was laid aside.

A joint resolution accepting from the heirs of Thomas Jefferson the desk on which the Declaration of Independence was written was passed.

In debate on the army appropriation bill Mr. Blaine's motion to strike out the section prohibiting the use of troops at the polls was defeated by a vote of 28 nays to 20 yeas—a party vote. Other amendments of a similar tenor by Messrs. Edmunds, Kirkwood and Blaine were defeated by nearly the same vote.

The army appropriation bill with its "rider" prohibiting the use of troops at the polls was passed by a party vote.

Mr. Johnson offered a bill to provide for the suppression of infectious and contagious diseases of domestic animals.

Mr. Bailey spoke in favor of and Mr. Kellogg opposed the resolutions declaring Henry M. Spofford entitled to the seat in the Senate now held by William Pitt Kellogg.

The post route appropriation bill was taken up a third time and passed.

Bills were introduced as follows: Providing that the president of the Senate shall submit to the Senate and House, when assembled to count the votes for President and Vice-President, all packages purporting to contain electoral votes; donating public lands to the several States and territories which may provide colleges for the education of girls; providing for the appropriation of lands necessary in the improvement of the Mississippi river; to repeal the act of 1878 relating to claim agents and attorneys in pension cases; to limit to two years the time within which prosecutions for violation of the internal revenue laws may be brought; directing the secretary of the treasury to report in regard to antici-pated payments of interests on the public debt; declaring that the option of tender in the payment of money from the treasury belongs to the government alone and cannot be waived by the executive department, and requiring the secretary to terminate the relations between the treasury and the New York clearing house, unless said clearing house rescinds its rule against silver; for the discontinuance of the system of national banking; appropriating $150,000 for the erection in the Public Square of Washington City of statues commemorative of Madison, Jefferson, Hamilton, John Adams, Randolph, Pinckney, Webster, Clay and Calhoun.

Mr. Cox, chairman of the committee on foreign affairs, moved to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill with the House amendments providing for celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of the treaty of peace and the recognition of American independence, by holding an international exhibition of arts, manufactures, and the products of the soil and mines, in New York city in 1883. After debate the Senate bill with the House amendment was passed by a vote of 143 yeas to 56 nays.

The House accepted from the heirs of Thomas Jefferson the desk on which the Declaration of Independence was written. The naval appropriation bill was passed.

Mr. Garfield called attention to a copyrighted poem by Mr. Downey, of Wyoming, occupying fifteen pages of the *Record*, purporting to be an argument of his bill appropriating $500,000 for paintings upon the walls of the capitol illustrative of the life of Christ. Mr. Garfield said he supposed that members had a perfect liberty to speak in verse or prose, but the question was raised whether a gentleman had a right to avail himself of the privilege to print a copyrighted book. He moved that the first fifteen pages of the *Record* be referred to the committee on rules,